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GEN. M'CLELLAN'S ARMY.

President Lincoln's Visit to the Army on the James River.

His Enthusiastic Reception by the Troops.

A Rapid Review of the Whole Line.

THE PRESIDENT IN THE BEST OF SPIRITS

HIS DEPARTURE FOR FORTRESS MONROE.

Provision for Our Sick and Wounded in the Hands of the Rebels.

THE REBEL BATTERIES ON THE JAMES.

From the Special Correspondents of the Times.

Harrison's Bar, James River, Wednesday, July 9, 1862.

The event of yesterday was the, to most of the army, unexpected visit of President Lincoln, who arrived at the Landing in the afternoon, in the *Ariel*, a steam transport, having left Fortress Monroe at 9 o'clock in the morning. He was soon discovered by the crowd of Quartermasters, Surgeons and soldiers near the Landing, he sitting and smiling serenely on the after deck of the vessel, and was greeted with repeated cheers, and it was speedily told through the camps that Mr. Lincoln had come to have a look at the army, who knowing but that something significant was in the visit. Gen. McClellan, with a portion of his Staff, met the President at the Landing, the party riding soon after to headquarters, from which directly there issued an order for an immediate review of the troops. After a short conversation with Gen. McClellan, of an entirely unofficial character, the party started out to review the army, the cool of the early evening favoring such a ceremony. The President drove in a carriage to the headquarters of corps, and there mounted, in turn riding along the lines of each division. He seemed in excellent spirits, and in his conversation with the different Generals, expressed his pride at the gallant conduct of the army and of its leaders. The soldiers, as he rode before them, vied in their cheers with the roar of the cannon, which belched forth their stately national salutes as he approached each several division, giving the head of the nation such a welcome as to assure him that he was among friends, and men not so exhausted by the fatigues of the recent awful days as to be unable to give full rotundity and volume to the tone of the vociferous greeting. Mr. Lincoln rode at the right of Gen. McClellan, holding with one hand the reins which checked a spirited horse, and with the other a large-sized stove-pipe hat, which latter was regarded with unusual interest by the army, as the first head-covering of the kind seen in many months. The President rode rapidly along the lines, bowing and smiling as he went, Gen. McClellan, meantime, waving his fatigue cap, and evidently not at all ashamed of the veteran army he was exhibiting. Stopping only to shake hands and to say a single congratulatory word to the Generals, Mr. Lincoln passed from division to division, along the whole line, cheers meeting and following him, and cannon telling their salutes. It was past sundown, and as late as 9 in the evening before the last salute and the last cheer heard in the distance told that the ceremony of the review was over. The whole thing was admirably conducted, and tended visibly to elevate the spirits of the army. Mr. Lincoln, after a little lively conversation with Gen. McClellan and his Staff, returned to the steamer, considerably fatigued after his long horseback ride, but yet undoubtedly able to devote some hours to conferences with the Commanding General, the burden of which talk, not having been present, I am not able to report, but I fancy it did not relate entirely to the debilitating heat of the day, nor to the picturesque beauty of the place. To-day the President makes the voyage back to Fortress Monroe, familiar with the condition and position of the Army of the Potomac, having doubtless left behind something valuable in the way of advice, and may be promises.

This visit certainly has great significance in connection with the recent great movement, and that other rapid journey to West Point. Your readers can fathom its meaning, perhaps, as well as I, with this advantage, that for them to guess and to think will not be contraband, while the correspondent under parole would be pretty likely to regret even the shrewdness of his published surmises.

With the army everything proceeds quietly, and were it not for the continuance of hot weather, with its debilitating effects, the men would enjoy the short season of rest they seem likely to have. The hot sun is hard on fatigue parties, detailed for intrenching or chopping, causing a few cases of sunstroke. The daily drills are so arranged as to come off in the cool of the day, and every effort is made to save the men as much as possible from unhealthy exposure. They surely have earned the right to some consideration. A great blessing to the army is the near vicinity of the James River, in whose waters it may freely bathe.

It would not be a bad idea to follow out the suggestion recently made by a prominent officer, that the troops be marched by regiments or companies to the river, be marched in for a wash or a bath, having the thing so systematized that every regiment should get its weekly or semi-weekly cleansing, as regularly as it is obliged to go through a drill. So used, the James would be the best physician and physic that yet have ministered to the health of the army.

The sick and wounded men, thrown by the fortune of war into the hands of the rebels, have not been forgotten by Gen. McClellan. Yesterday a flag of truce was sent across the lines, bearing a request that we be allowed to send hospital stores to our disabled soldiers, held by them as prisoners, and that they be accompanied by physicians and surgeons to give the necessary treatment. It is understood that a favorable answer was returned, and that the way is now open for the accomplishment of these humane objects. I regret to record in this connection that Col. McLeod Murphy, of the Fifteenth New-York, has been so reduced by illness, brought on by his incessant and most arduous labors, as to be obliged to leave to-day for New-York. Col. Murphy, with his regiment, attached to the Engineer Brigade, has rendered the army vast services, which can only be appreciated by those who have followed its movements. He has built bridges, felled forests, dug intrenchments, built redoubts, opened new roads innumerable, laid miles of corduroy, and overcome manifold obstacles to the march of the troops. Col. Murphy will be generally missed at Harrison's Landing. His regiment, however, is left in good hands, those of Lieut.-Col. Clinton Colgate, who is fully equal to the duties of his difficult position.

Our steamers have passed and repassed the river to-day, undisturbed by the zipping of rebel shell. President Lincoln is, doubtless, before this safely at, and may be beyond, Hampton Roads. I am assured by naval officers that my opinion, expressed in a recent letter to the Times, to the effect that the guns which the rebels have fired at our transports, are nothing more than field pieces, which are not kept stationary at any point, but moved rapidly from place to place along the banks of the river, firing occasional shots, driving at full trot back into the woods to again seize an opportunity for mischief, is correct. They are thus enabled to elude the gunboats, and stand a chance of living to pour out numerous rounds. But there are methods of stopping the continuance of the nuisance, and it is not difficult to employ them.

F. P. C.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

Harrison's Landing, James River, Tuesday, July 8, 1862.

For the past day or two the rebels have been quite active in shelling our vessels passing up and down the James River. They have apparently abandoned the policy of driving our army into the river as one not easily to be followed, on account of the gunboats, which are prepared to seriously interfere with any movements tending to crowd or contract our lines, and have turned their attention to the building of small earthworks along the east bank of the river, at points varying from ten to five miles above the mouth of the Chickahominy. The ground usually selected is a bluff upon the bend of the river, so that the vessels not only receive a broadside fire, but also receive a rear fire. The guns used are six, ten and twelve pounder field-pieces, and can be easily transferred from one to another earthwork, or can be placed in battery upon any favorable eminence, so that in order to silence them it will require a line of gunboats commanding the whole extent of bank occupied by the rebels.

At 11 o'clock, yesterday morning, the regular mail boat, *Nelly Baker*, followed by the transports *Georgia*, *Canonicas* and *Archelles*, the latter having in tow six schooners loaded with forage, left Fortress Monroe and proceeded up the James River, destined for Harrison's Landing. When within about ten miles of the landing, the Captain of the *Nelly Baker* was hailed by an officer from a gunboat, and informed that the rebels had erected a battery at a point a few miles in advance, and that he would be likely to hear from it. A few minutes later a gunboat, which was further up the stream, commenced shelling the woods, which were supposed to conceal the battery, but failed to elicit a response from the rebels. When the *Nelly Baker* had reached a bend in the river, three miles below Harrison's Landing, artillerists behind bushes and horses tied to trees were discovered upon the east bank. A more careful scrutiny disclosed guns pointed up the river toward the landing. For some reason the rebels allowed the mail-boat to pass unmolested, but as soon as the vessels which followed came within range, they opened upon them with 6 and 12 pounders, firing over fifty shot and shell in quick succession. The missiles fell between and on every side of the vessels; but three only took effect. One shot passed through the cabin of the *Canonicas*, and another penetrated the pilot-house, passed under the pilot's feet, and cut the bell-wire, at the same time communicating the signal "stop" to the engineer, who immediately reversed the engine. The topmast of a schooner was struck, but the damage was trifling. The vessels continued their course, and were soon out of range.

Soon as the rebels opened fire, a gunboat came up and gave them several rounds of shell, which had the effect to greatly impede the successful working of their guns. Toward evening, these gunboats engaged the battery, and in the course of an hour compelled the rebels to withdraw. The battery mounted six guns.

I learn that the transport *Juniata*, loaded with troops, was fired upon while passing up in the morning, and that two of the soldiers were wounded.

The principal object of the enemy is doubtless to cut off communication with the Fortress, and nothing vexes him more than to witness the abundant supplies of provisions and forage that are continually moving toward the army. The recent movements, so far as they have transpired, indicate that the rebels are planning to get possession of both sides of the river, or rather to hold the ground already occupied, for they are now on both sides of the river. A considerable force occupies the ground directly opposite Harrison's Landing, or in the rear of our army, and but two nights ago a contraband rowed over to one of our transports and brought intelligence that the enemy was constructing an earthwork so as to shell the army from the rear.

The gunboats, and the gunboats alone, can prevent the construction of these earthworks, or, when they are once constructed, prevent the rebels from deriving any practical benefit from them.

I believe the enemy will continue to impede our transportation, and make unceasing efforts to cut off our communication, until the James River flotilla commence the work of thoroughly shelling out the woods along both banks of the river, thereby convincing the rebels—if they are not already convinced—that we are able and determined to keep the river open.

WHIT.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

Harrison's Bend, James River, Tuesday, July 8, 1862.

Information has been received at the headquarters of the army, giving the particulars of the arrival in Richmond of a large number of our officers, taken prisoners by the rebels during the memorable seven days.

Col. W. R. Brewster, Capt. Fisk, and Capt. Burns, belonginging to the Fourth Regiment Excelsior Brigade are among the number. The three officers above mentioned were lying sick at Dr. Carter's residence, two miles from Bottom's Bridge, on the south side of the Chickahominy.

On Sunday, when our forces commenced falling back to their new line of defence, a body of rebel cavalry made a sudden dash from the wood and surrounded Carter's house. They seemed to have information that there were several of our officers staying there. The supposition is that Dr. Carter, although professing to be a neutral, was the one who betrayed them into the hands of the enemy. The officers were ordered to mount their horses, and with an escort of rebel cavalry were taken to Savage Station, from thence to Richmond.

As the officials' reports of our casualties are brought in, the previous statements relative to our loss are found to be much exaggerated.

The condition of our troops is everything to be desired. The officers and men are in fine spirits, eager for the decisive struggle before Richmond.

Reinforcements are rapidly arriving, which are attached to the brigades which have been the most weakened by casualties.

Deserters from the rebel army report that the dead on the different fields are not all buried yet. The enemy are still engaged in the task. Many of the wounded on both sides have died from starvation and want of attendance.

M.

ORDER REGARDING THE WOUNDED.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Camp near Harrison's Landing, Va., July 7, 1862.

General Orders No. 137.—The following regulations are published for the information and government of all concerned:

All Regimental Surgeons will report at once to their regiments, to take care of the regimental sick and wounded, sending no one to the transports who can be treated in Regimental Hospitals. Regimental Surgeons will make all their reports, requisitions, etc., direct to the Medical Directors of Army Corps. The latter will examine and countersign all requisition for medical supplies and hospital stores in their corps, except special requisitions, upon which the Medical Purveyor will issue; an abundance of supplies are on hand, and *no excuse* will be taken for deficiencies in these materials.

The grade of Brigade Surgeons having been abolished, all Brigade Surgeons are relieved from duty with their brigades; those Surgeons who have heretofore acted in this capacity will report immediately to the Medical Directors of their respective Corps, who will organize them into a Reserve Corps. They will be under the orders of the Medical Directors of the Corps, and will, under their direction, be assigned to the duty of establishing Field Hospitals in time of action, taking care of the sick and wounded who shall be sent to the rear from the field; for this purpose selecting such buildings as may be most convenient and suitable for the purpose, the senior Surgeon being in charge, and held to a strict accountability that supplies of medical instruments, food, &c., details for nurses, (the latter to be taken as far as possible from the bands,) be at all times on hand; the Field Hospitals will be formed on the basis of one for each division. The Reserve Corps will also be liable for detail by the Medical Directors of Corps for such duties as the exigiencies of the service may require. The necessary transportation for this Corps will be furnished by the Division Quartermasters.

Regimental Surgeons will, *on no pretext whatever*, be allowed to leave their regiments on the field for the purpose of taking care of the wounded and sick sent to the rear, but will remain with their commands, giving such aid and succor to the wounded as they may require on the spot. By command of

Major-Gen. McCLELLAN.

S. Williams, Assistant Adjutant-General.

WHITE HOUSE—GEN. STONEMAN'S MARCH.

The following extract from a letter from an officer in Gen. McClellan's army will be found interesting:

"Early on Thursday morning, June 26th, Col. H. S Lansing, in command of the Seventeenth New-York Volunteers, and of the Eighteenth Massachusetts, Col. Barnes, of Porter's Division, left camp to reconnoitre the supposed advance of Stonewall Jackson, taking post at Old Church and Hanover Corners. These two regiments formed the entire force of infantry under Gen. Stoneman, who had, in addition, the Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry, a part of the Fifth and Sixth Regular Cavalry, and Gibson's Light Battery. This position was held until noon of Friday, and while the battery was raging in their rear. At noon, receiving orders to fall back upon White House, the entire command, making a detour of sixteen miles in four hours, took up position at Tunstall's Station, and remained there until Saturday noon, and until after the enemy had taken Dispatch Station and were within half a mile, when the force fell back to White House, covering the embarkation and destruction of the remaining stores. Col. Barnes, of the Eighteenth Massachusetts, left on the transport *Vanderbilt*. Col. Lansing divided his command on board the gunboats *Cochura*, Capt. Patterson; *Marblehead*, Capt. Shankland, and *Sebago*, Capt. Henry, remaining at White House until Sunday afternoon. One boat being aground, skirmishers were thrown on shore on Saturday night, to prevent a surprise. On Sunday morning, the enemy's sharpshooters becoming troublesome, from their hiding-places on the bank above, Lieut.-Col. Bartram, of the Seventeenth, landed with twenty men, and drove them back on their main body, retiring under the fire from the *Marblehead*, which did considerable execution. The enemy were in force—infantry, cavalry and artillery—but found nothing, as what had not been destroyed on Saturday was destroyed on Sunday morning, by parties from the *Marblehead*. Dropping down to Cumberland, and thence to West Point, the property was all shipped and towed off before the gunboats left, the latter covering the fleet to Yorktown. At Fortress Monroe, Col. Lansing transferred his command to transports, and starting immediately up James River, landed at Harrison's Bar on Wednesday, simultaneously with the arrival of the army from before Richmond. Gen. Stoneman, although ill, remained at White House until 9 P. M. Saturday. From there, making a forced march, he arrived at Yorktown the next afternoon, Sunday, all safe.

This necessary service was successfully performed by this command, and while it deprived those composing it of the opportunity of sharing the dangers and glories of their comrades in arms, yet it rendered *their* movement of changing front complete.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The following are official lists of the casualties in the Second Maine, Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Twenty-fifth New-York, and First Michigan, in the battles of Mechanicsville and Gaine's Hill, June 26 and 27:

TWENTY-FIFTH NEW-YORK.

Maj. E. S. Gilbert—wounded and missing.
Surgeon Norris—missing.
Capt. Bates, Co. I—wounded.
Capt. Ferguson, Co. F—supposed to be killed.
Capt. Fairman, Co. H—wounded.
Capt. Bishop, Co. K—missing.
Dennis Nihill, Co. A—killed.
Corp. Wymbs, Co. A—wounded.
Corp. Hefferts, Co. A—wounded.
Chas. Burns, Co. A—missing.
Jno. Sriddle, Co. A—missing.
Chas. Van Houghton, Co. A—missing.
Wm. Hutchinson, Co. A—missing.
Hugh Clark, Co. B—killed.
Corp. Jno. Strange, Co. B—wounded.
Corp. C. H. Phillips, Co. B—wounded.
Jas. Baker, Co. B—missing.
And. Dowling, Co. B—missing.
James Dutton, Co. B—missing.
Adam Furman, Co. B—missing.
W. Gallagher, Co. B—wounded.
Robt. Mitchell, Co. B—missing.
John Magill, Co. B—wounded.
Jacob White, Co. B—missing.
Sergt. H. D. Toomey, Co. C—wounded.
John Costello, Co. C—wounded.
Henry Herman, Co. C—wounded.
Edward Lovely, Co. C—wounded.
Philip McGovern, Co. C—wounded.
John McManus, Co. C—wounded.
John McCall, Co. C—wounded.
Corp. Patrick Callaghan, Co. C—missing.
Patrick Davis, Co. C—missing.
Michael Gleason, Co. C—missing.
William Clark, Co. C—missing.
D. Harkins, Co. D—wounded.
Gross, Co. D—missing.
Flask, Co. D—missing.
Hartman, Co. D—missing.
Hilton, Co. D—missing.
Sergt. Tieman, Co. E—missing.
Corp. F. Smith, Co. F—missing.
Corp. McMahon, Co. F—missing.
Bogard, Co. F—missing.
Downey, Co. G—wounded.
Morgan, Co. G—wounded and missing.
Boyle, Co. G—missing.
Burke, Co. G—wounded.
O'Brien, Co. G—missing.
Sergt. O'Conner, Co. G—missing and wounded.
Corp. Michael Logan, Co. G—missing and wounded.
Declan Murphy, Co. G—missing and wounded.
John H. O'Niel, Co. G—missing and wounded.
John Wellington, Co. G—wounded and missing.
Thos. Kerry, Co. I—missing.
Sergt. Samuel Mills, Co. I—missing.
Corp. J. C. Martin, Co. I—missing.
Chas. Brennan, Co. I—missing.
Daniel Cotter, Co. I—missing.
Francis Feeley, Co. I—missing.
Jno. Magee, Co. I—missing.
Jas. Kinney, Co. I—missing.
Wm. Mills, Co. I—missing.
Pete Maginnis, Co. I—missing.
Morris Sheehan, Co. K—wounded.
John Collins, Co. K—wounded.
Patrick Fallon, Co. K—wounded.
Corp. T. O'Connor, Co. K—wounded.
John Conway, Co. K—missing.
Wm. Eck, Co. K—missing.
Michael Flaherty, Co. K—missing.
F. Gamat, Co. E—wounded.
P. McNulty, Co. E—wounded.
Patrick Fallon, Co. K—wounded.

SECOND MAINE.

Lieut. Brown, Co. B—wounded, leg and foot.
Sergt. C. Bridges, Co. B—missing.
Corp. M. Tibbetts, Co. B—missing.
Corp. Wesley A. Brown, Co. B—missing.
A. G. Ames, Co. B—missing.
G. F. Billings, Co. B—missing.
Jos. N. Grindle, Co. B—missing.
Peter Kearney, Co. A—missing.
A. H. Godfrey, Co. A—missing.
Corp. Robt. L. Atkins, Co. F—killed.
J. O. Curtis, Co. F—killed.
Sergt. T. H. Wooster, Co. F—wounded, arm severely.
Corp. H. A. Toser, Co. F—hand, severe.
D. Bell, Co. F—wounded side, and prisoner.
E. H. Dunn, Co. F—wounded side, and prisoner.
A. D. M. Strout, Co. F—wounded in arm.
Jno. E. Tratt, Co. F—missing.
Sergt. F. Sherbourne, Co. D—wounded in groin, severely.
Alvin H. House, Co. D—missing.
L. V. Hodgkins, Co. D—missing.
John Corney, Co. D—missing.
Corp. C. A. Knapp, Co. H—wounded in head, severely.
Jno. B. York, Co. H—missing.
Wm. Stevens, Co. H—missing.
Wm. H. Brackett, Co. H—missing.
Samuel Burton, Co. H—missing.
C. W. Doble, Co. H—missing.
P. B. Merry, Co. H—missing.
E. H. Phillips, Co. H—missing.
C. Higgins, Co. H—missing.
W. Emerson, Co. E—wounded and prisoner.
Sergt. E. L. Stirling, Co. E—wounded and prisoner.
Robt. Atherns, Co. E—wounded and prisoner.
Jeff. Pickhard, Co. E—wounded and prisoner.
Jas. Campbell, Co. E—back, slightly.
W. Paterson, Co. E—head, slightly.
J. Cunningham, Co. E—missing.
J. Leonard, Co. E—missing.
C. Robinson, Co. E—missing.
J. J. Randolphe, Co. E—missing.
T. Wyman, Co. E missing.
J. Wallace, Co. E—missing.
G. A. York, Co. D—missing.
C. S. Coleman, Co. K—missing.
Joel Fry, Co. K—wounded arm, slightly.
Jas. Winton, Co. K—wounded face, slightly.
R. Brown, Co. K—hand, slightly.
Sergt. D. Staples, Co. K—missing.
S. A. Burlingame, Co. K—missing.
Stephen Fry, Co. K—missing.
S. B. Dinsmore, Co. G—killed.
G. C. Robbins, Co. G—wounded leg, slightly.
A. Hines, Co. G—thigh, severely.
G. E. Dunham, Co. G—missing.
M. A. Harnden, Co. G—missing.
M. Dean, Co. I—head, severely.
J. O'Connel, Co. I—head, severely.
H. Lupkin, Co. I—arm, slightly.
T. Bresnahem, Co. I—breast, severely.
P. Stokes, Co. I—missing.
M. Hogan, Co. I—missing.
Jas. Stone, Co. I—missing.
O. Whaling, Co. I—missing.
M. Kinney, Co. I—missing.
Lieut. Currier, Co. I—legs, slightly.
H. Harrow, Co. I—wounded and prisoner.
R. Glover, Co. I—wounded and prisoner.
R. Reynolds, Co. I—leg, slightly, and prisoner.
S. Melcher, Co. I—missing.
F. Smith, Co. I missing.
W. H. Jones, Co. I—missing.

THIRTEENTH NEW-YORK.

Evans J. Beaumont, Co. A—killed.
Sergt. Frank M. Hart, Co. A—wounded, arm.
Wm. R. McKennon, Co. A—scalp.
Sergt. Geo. H. Soles, Co. A—arm.
Corp. Jno. Paddock, Co. A—shoulder.
John Bell, Co. A—scalp.
Geo. W. Coon, Co. A—head, severely.
Homer Merrill, Co. A—arm, severely.
Jas. Van Eten, Co. A—wounded and missing.
Corp. W. S. Foster, Co. A—missing.
Myron H. Andrews, Co. A—missing.
Peter Duprey, Co. A—missing.
W. D. Dennig, Co. A—missing.
H. W. Read, Co. A—missing.
Jno. Stoddard, Co. A—missing.
Stephen Young, Co. A—missing.
Lieut. Wilson, Co. B—wounded, slightly.
J. C. Carr, Co. B—missing.
Jas. Slate, Co. B—missing.
Chas. Stout, Co. B—missing.
Chas. T. Bean, Co. B—missing.
Corp. Alf. Carpenter, Co. B—missing.
Adgate Kenney, Co. B—missing.
Harlow M. Fitch, Co. B—missing.
Sylvester Decker, Co. B—missing.
Corp. Eustace Spohr, Co. C—missing.
Geo. Schaffer, Co. C—missing.
C. Fick, Co. C—leg and arm.
Jacob Hoffman, Co. C—leg.
Jos. Nash, Co. C—missing.
Christ. Hasenzehl, Co. C—missing.
—— Schroelker, Co. C—missing.
Jacob Fischer, Co. C—missing.
Lieut. H. Wynkoop, Co. D—shoulder.
Jas. Conners, Co. D—thigh.
Samuel Hall, Co. D—scalp.
Carry Belgrave, Co. D—missing.
Wm. Leeland, Co. D—wounded and missing.
Jno. Whealen, Co. D—arm, missing.
Sergt. L. Howard, Co. D—missing.
Sergt. Chas. Tarcott, Co. D—missing.
Hiram A. Foster, Co. D—missing.
Mich. Hayes, Co. D—missing.
Jno. Nelson, Co. D—missing.
Erastus Sherman, Co. D—missing.
Jno. S. Seymour, Co. D—missing.
Frederick White, Co. D—missing.
Sergt. S. F. Gibson, Co. E—killed.
Corp. C. F. Boyden, Co. E—wounded.
Corp. E. G. Morrison, Co. E—wounded.
Mich. Olofield, Co. E—shoulder.
H. Tracy, Co. E—leg, slight.
Jos. Clery, Co. E—leg, missing.
Wm. Cosgrove, Co. E—leg, missing.
Chas. Morgan, Co. E—shoulder, missing.
Chas. Odell, Co. E—leg, missing.
Daniel A. Page, Co. E—missing.
—— Andrews, Co. E—missing.
Lieut. E. M. Cooley, Co. E—missing.
E. V. B. Hatch, Co. E—missing.
Daniel Nyer, Co. E—missing.
Corp. S. L. Austin, Co. F—finger, amputated.
I. H. Snyder, Co. F—hand, slight.
Aug. Griffin, Co. F—arms and hand.
Fred. Raymond, Co. F—arm, missing.
John North, Co. F—missing.
W. L. Peck, Co. F—missing.
Jno. Parker, Co. F—missing.
Jno. Dowd, Co. F—missing.
Albert A. Miller, Co. F—missing.
Edward Serrill, Co. F—missing.
Corp. S. Kemp, Co. G—wounded, jaw.
Benj. Raw, Co. G—thigh, missing.
Henry Hassen, Co. G—wounded, missing.
Robert Pierce, Co. G—missing.
Thos. Benson, Co. G—missing.
Jos. Stewart, Co. G—missing.
Corp. Jno. O'Brien, Co. H—killed.
Randall Sturdy, Co. H—killed.
Sergt. J. Garvey, Co. H—wounded in thigh.
Color-Sergt. Jno. H. Holliday, Co. H—thigh.
Edwin Boole, Co. H—hand.
Barney Turley, Co. H—hand.
Sergt. Patrick R. Glennon, Co. H—missing.
Alonzo W. Allen, Co. H—missing.
Jno. Huben, Co. H—missing.
Wm. L. Candle, Co. H—missing.
Geo. Buff, Co. I—wounded in hand.
Lieut. A. S. Lema, Co. I—shoulder, missing.
Hiram Booth, Co. I—hand, missing.
Alfred Luckhurst, Co. I—neck, missing.
Elihu Bancroft, Co. I—missing.
Gifford Freeman, Co. I—missing.
Leopold Zipkil, Co. I—missing.
Sergt. Wm. Martin, Co. I—foot, slight.
Jas. Webb, Co. I—side, slight.
Isaac Branch, Co. I—shoulder and leg.
Bartlett Noble, Co. I—foot, missing.
Joseph Tyler, Co. I—hand, missing.
Alex. H. McNiel, Co. I—missing.
Wm. Townsend, Co. I—missing.
Geo. Burdick, Co. I—missing.

FIRST MICHIGAN.

Col. Roberts—hand, slight.
Clement Ensinger, Co. A—killed.
Thos. Corris, Co. A—killed.
William Aldrich, Co. A—killed.
Stephen Stockwell, Co. A—killed.
Capt. Alcott, Co. A—wounded.
Sergt. John F. Wilcox, Co. A—wounded.
William Fornia, Co. A—wounded, severely.
Joseph Villave, Co. A—wounded, arm amputated.
Jacob Vandyke, Co. A—wounded, scalp.
Joseph McCue, Co. A—wounded.
E. Haviland, Co. A—wounded.
H. B. Cook, Co. A—wounded.
Fred. Cady, Co. A—wounded.
W. Cotter, Co. A—wounded.
S. Crawford, Co. A—wounded.
Hugh H. Fisher, Co. A—missing.
Peter Crow, Co. A—missing.
Q. A. Woodruff, Co. A—missing.
Robert Missing, Co. A—missing.
Thomas Jakeway, Co. A—missing.
Thomas Lane, Co. B—killed.
S. Houlton, Co. B—killed.
Capt. Joseph Black, Co. B—wounded.
Wm. H. Radby, Co. B—wounded, mortally.
James Hunter, Co. B—wounded.
Jer. Coughlin, Co. B—wounded.
Melvine Nelson, Co. B—wounded.
Geo. A. Bolt, Co. B—wounded.
Hiram Jennings, Co. B—wounded, arm amputated.
Wm. Reid, Co. B—wounded.
Francis Schemway, Co. B—wounded.
J. H. Axtell, Co. B—wounded, slight.
Delazar Pierce, Co. B—wounded.
—— Ford, Co. B—wounded, slight.
Horner L. Johnson, Co. B—missing.
John Stewart, Co. C—killed.
Corp. Luther S. Millard, Co. C—killed.
H. O. Perkins, Co. C—killed.
Simon Niles, Co. C—killed.
James Wallace, Co. C—killed.
L. Rice, Co. C—killed.
Capt. George C. Hopper, Co. C—wounded.
Corp. Geo. R. Anderson, Co. C—wounded.
Thos. Hoffman, Co. C—wounded.
John R. Sheckell, Co. C—wounded.
Charles Conrath, Co. C—wounded.
Napoleon Baker, Co. C—wounded.
Lieut. Hubbard, Co. C—missing.
Edward Creech, Co. D—killed.
Geo. Lutors, Co. D—killed.
Caleb H. Greek, Co. D—killed.
Daniel Griffith, Co. D—wounded.
Christian Shoemaker, Co. D—wounded.
Albert W. Kelsey, Co. D—wounded.
Isaac Ruff, Co. D—wounded.
Frank Cassaday, Co. D—wounded.
Sergt. R. F. Pool, Co. D—missing.
Corp. W. F. Prime, Co. D—missing.
Chas. E. Loomis, Co. D—missing.
Jacob A. Britton, Co. D—missing.
Lyman Fisher, Co. D—missing.
Wm. North, Co. E—killed.
Alex. Black, Co. E—killed.
Lieut. Geo. H. Eggleston, Co. E—wounded.
Corp. Daniel Cook, Co. E—wounded.
Frank Braddock, Co. E—wounded.
John C. Smith, Co. E—wounded.
Monroe Doolittle, Co. E—wounded.
Chas. Tompkins, Co. E—wounded.
David Reynolds, Co. E—wounded.
Frank Hadley, Co. E—wounded.
Geo. Nivison, Co. E—missing.
Jos. B. Bennett, Co. E—wounded.
George H. Skinner, Co. E—wounded.
Hezekiah Sweet, Co. E—wounded.
Lawrence McClue, Co. E—missing.
Henry C. Babcock, Co. E—missing.
Sergt. Frank Upson, Co. F—killed.
Benj. Curtis, Co. F—killed.
Capt. Throop, Co. F—wounded.
Corp. Perry Crane, Co. F—wounded.
Anson Preston, Co. F—wounded.
Frank Jones, Co. F—wounded.
John Beck, Co. F—wounded.
Wm. O. M. Murphy, Co. F—wounded.
Hiram Hunt, Co. F—missing.
John Potter, Co. F—missing.
Chas Fleiger, Co. G—killed.
Joshua De Roe, Co. G—killed.
Frank F. Bostwick, Co. G—wounded and missing.
Corp. Geo. P. West, Co. G—wounded, slight.
Corp. Lewis Sparon, Co. G—wounded.
Sergt. Ed. F. Starkey, Co. H—wounded.
Corp. Homer P. Hopkins, Co. H—wounded.
Geo. H. Annis, Co. H—wounded.
Patrick Clancey, Co. H—wounded.
Rudolph Hoffman, Co. H—wounded.
John H. Nagle, Co. H—wounded.
John Rior, Co. H—wounded.
John Trombley, Co. H—wounded.
John Vanaken, Co. H—wounded.
Henry Wimble, Co. H—wounded.
George Watson, Co. H—wounded.
Corp. Judson L. Jordan, Co. I—killed.
Corp. John Baylen, Co. I—killed.
Samuel P. Skerett, Co. I—killed.
Frank Terry, Co. I—killed.
Jno. Mason, Co. I—killed.
Sergt. Fayette Barney, Co. I—wounded.
Sergt. Chas. P. Pease, Co. I—wounded.
Corp. Joseph Pratt, Co. I—wounded.
Corp. Timothy Keating, Co. I—wounded.
Wm. Edward, Co. I—wounded.
John Derang, Co. I—wounded.
John Cameron, Co. I—wounded.
James Smith, Co. I—wounded.
Robert French, Co. I—missing.
Toby Bovin, Co. I—missing.
Wm. Neville, Co. K—killed.
Capt. O. C. Comstock, Co. K—probably killed.
John Ross, Co. K—killed.
John J. Strong, Co. K—killed.
Sergt. T. D. Mower, Co. K—wounded.
Sergt. John Tanner, Co. K—wounded.
Corp. J. W. Coroles, Co. K—wounded.
Corp. Wm. Newcomb, Co. K—wounded.
Dennis Cosier, Co. K—wounded.
Wallace Derby, Co. K—wounded.
James F. Horgue, Co. K—wounded.
Wm. McMurch, Co. K—wounded.
John Strong, Co. K—wounded.
Jacob Shantz, Co. K—wounded.
Sanford Carr, Co. K—wounded.
Zacharia Wisner, Co. K—wounded, slightly.
A. J. Davis, Co. K—wounded.
A. Ege, Co. K—missing.
Martin Perkins, Co. K—missing.
Stephen Mitgzy, Co. K—missing.
John Wall, Co. K—missing.
—— Odell, Co. K—missing.
—— Quin, Co. K—missing.
—— Lyon, Co. K—missing.
Qua'rmaster-Sergt. Lowe, Co. K—wounded, neck.

List of Sick and Wounded on Board Steamer John Brooks, arrived from James River July 9, and en route for Philadelphia.

Lieut. Robert L. Easton, 6th U. S. Infantry—chronic diarrhœa.

Dr. Lewis Post, (Surg.) 49th Pensylvania.

Col. Irwin, 49th Pennsylyvania—gastric fever and rheumatism.

Col. Rose, New-York Volunteers—resigned on account of ill health.

Lieut. W. Hurlburt, (Gen. Richardson's aid)—billious fever.

Sergt. Cyrus Hoeffer, Co. F, 4th Penn. Cav.—fever.

Sergt. A. H. Beck, Co. H, 8th Pennsylvania R.—wounded in face.

Corp. John Walcott, Co. I, 37th New-York—wounded in left hand.

Geo. W. McLaughlin, Co. B, 105th Penn.—typhus.

Dr. Wm. E. Clark, 4th Michigan—chronic diarrhœa.

Corp. Benj. Tracy, Co. E, 8th Pennsylvania Reserves—diarrhœa and bad cold.

Knox G. Campbell, Co. A, 8th Pennsylvania Reserves—wounded in arm.

Isaac Shay, Co. C, 93d Pennsylvania—nervous exhaustion and rheumatism.

Ord. Henry N. Woodman, Co. E, 10th Massachusetts—injured testicle.

James Arnold, Co. D, 7th Mich.—wounded in knee.

James Eastlow, Co. A, 3d N. J.—wounded in arm.

James Laughlin, Co. G, 69th Penn.—fractured arm.

John H. Vensel, Co. H, 8th Penn. Reserves—fever.

Lieut. Wm. H. Story, Band leader, 8th Penn. R.—nervous exhaustion.

R. N. B. Treadwell, Co. G, 87th N. Y. V.—heart disease.

Drummer J. H. Bratton, Co. I, 7th Penn. R.—dropsy.

Jas. R. Garretson, Co. D, 59th N. Y.—rheumatism.

Capt. Charles E. Hopgood, Co. I, 5th N. H.—system depressed by continued fever.

Isaac Gifford, Co. G, 4th N. J. V.—heart disease.

Sergt. Elliott Kingsland, Co. D, 5th Excelsior Brigade—wounded in hand.

D. Grimes, Co. D, 44th N. Y.—dysentery and fever.

G. P. Hopkins, Co. A, 57th Reg.—typhoid fever.

Corp. John D. Tylar, Co. K, 2d Del.—typhoid fever.

Ord.-Sergt. Spencer Van Duzen, Co. G, 3d Excelsior Brigade—remittent fever.

Quartermaster-Sergt. John F. Youngs, 1st New-York—diarrhœa and fever.

Jacob Niedenhauer, Co. K, 62d N. Y.—very bad case—can't ascertain disease.

Sergt. Harvey Clark, Co. B, 1st N. Y. Artillery—typhus fever.

Peter Sawyer, 1st New-York Art., Bat. D—fever and diarrhœa.

Corp. Thomas Merritt, Co. K, 4th N. J.—scrofula.

Corp. Geo. L. Schermerhorn, Co. D, 93d New-York—scrofula.

E. P. Tompkins, Co. H, 6th Pennsylvania Cavalry—typhoid fever.

Sergt. H. W. Cozine, Co. A, 2d New-Jersey—disease in back and left lung.

Aug. Cate, Co. D, 5th N. H.—dys. and typhoid fever.

James A. Bergen, 6th New-York Independent Battery—diarrhœa and fever.

Henry H. Harrington, Co. D, 1st Sergeant U. S. Chasseurs—remittent fever.

S. W. Mansfield, Co. I, 44th New-York—dysentery and fever.

Sergt. Harrison Cutler, Co. H, 6th Pennsylvania Cavalry—typhoid.

Abednego Haworth, Co. H, 6th Pennsylvania Cavalry, dysentery and debility.

Sergt. Patrick C. O'Neil, Co. A, 4th Artillery—concussion of brain.

Elisha Bentley, Co. I, 37th New-York—effect of sun-stroke.

Wm. Reid, Battery B, 1st N. J. Artillery—fever.

Corp. James Banwick, Co. H, 1st Pennsylvania Artillery—fever and chills.

John P. Wyman, Co. E, 57th Pennsylvania—exhaustion from diarrhœa.

James A. Hardy, Co. F, 57th Penn.—Liver and rheumatism.

Wm. H. McCoy, Co. E, 62d Pa.—fever, discharged.

David McGill, Co. E, 10th N. N.—rheumatism near heart.

Edwin S. Danforth, Co. E, 16th Mass—typhoid.

Edgar Preston, Co. H, 50th N. Y.—gastric fever.

Patrick H. Henry, Co. K, 1st N. J. Artillery—fever.

Joseph Segar, Co. H, 52d Penn.—wound and sprained foot.

Frank Haze, Co. F, 7th N. Y.—wound in hand.

Augustine Suttin, Co. F, 12th U. S.—sprain in back.

Corp. S. R. Bowman, Co. I, 5th N. H.—rupture of bowels.

Corp. Alfred W. Hurt, Co. A, 5th N. H.—lame back.

Austin Hale, 13th N. J. Battery—sprained back.

Wm. F. Dey, 13th N. J. Battery—sprained back.

Jas. P. Morris, 13th N. J. Battery—cold and diarrhœa.

Saml. K. Karnahan, Co. A, 62d Penn.—rheumatism.

John H. Hodgin, Co. E, 5th Mass. Battery—cough and sprain.

Robt. Hogg, Co. I, 37th N. Y.—back and legs.

Charles H. Grace, Co. B, 1st N. Y.—fever.

Aug. Douglass, Co. H, 49th Penn.—bowels.

Corp. Benj. Ullman, Co. A, 55th N. Y.—bowels and kidneys.

F. Timmony, Co. K, 102d Penn.—gen. prostration.

G. Hoes, Co. A, 63d Penn.—diarrhœa and fever.

Geo. Miller, Co. G, 57th Penn.—in arm.

Samuel Hart, Co. C, 63d Penn.—rheumatism.

S. McDougal, Co. E, 31st Penn.—typhoid fever.

Geo. W. Harney, Co. I, 31st Penn.—hand.

Hiram Billings, Co. D, 1st N. Y. Artillery.

B. E. Hawkins, 63d Penn. Band—rheumatism.

John Mahoney, Co. I, 99th Penn.—lungs and spits blood.

Robert Champion, 4th N. Y. Battery—debility.

Edward Denny, Co. E, 9th Mass.—in leg.

A. J. Lunberger, Co. C, 57th Penn.—rheumatism.

Peter Neide, Co. G, 96th N. Y.—diarrhœa.

Sergt. Joseph Bachmann, 1st N. Y.—bloody piles.

Oscar Julius, Co. I, 7th New-York.

Martin Barber, Co. A, 52d Penn—arm and neck.

Josiah Stout, Co. G, 42d N. Y—disease of kidneys.

John Bedell, Co. D, 5th Vermont—arm.

Julius Lowenstein, Co. E, 7th N. Y.—foot.

Durward Hohenhausen, Co. I, 7th N. Y—breast.

Jos. Penn, Co. K, 3d New-Jersey—shoulder.

Ephraim Drew, Co. E, 7th Maine—leg.

Martin D. Smith, Co. I, 67th Ohio—foot.

Wm. Parker, Co. B, Berdan's 1st—hand.

Wm. A. Cooligum, Co. E, 2d N. H—breast

Thos. Preston, Co. E, 4th Michigan—head.

Major Wm. A. Henry, 8th New-Jersey—dysentery.

Capt. Joseph Abbott, 7th New-Jersey—camp fever.

Lewis Clark, Co. B, 1st N. Y. Battery—typhoid.

John Stevens, Co. B, 1st N. Y. Battery—typhoid.

Eoen Bentley, Co. D, 101st Penn.—rheumatism.

Chas. L. Thompson, Co. B, 16th Mass.—rheumatism.

Amos Page, Co. H, 4th Maine—typhoid.

Sergt. Chas. H. Horstmann, Co. G, 4th Maine—kidneys.

Alonzo N. Ullmer, Co. B, 4th Maine—typhoid.

Geo. F. Stetson, Co. B, 4th Maine—camp fever

Stephen Jas. McCabe, Co. B, 1st Maine—diarrhœa.

Benj. Titus, Co. G, 85th Penn.—diarrhœa.

C. A. Patten, Co. G, 85th Penn.—camp fever.

Geo. M. Hoyt, Co. I, 18th New-York—diarrhœa

Silas Howe, Co. E, 57th Penn.—diarrhœa.

Andrew J. Rugg, Co. B, 2d N. H.—camp fever.

Wm. M. Morrison, Co. A, 85th Penn.—spinal disease.

J. J. Payne, 1st New-York Art.—typhoid.

Alfred Burlingame, 2d New-York—camp fever.

Geo. Smith, Co. D, U. S. Eng.—camp fever.

Peter Sullivan, 4th U. S. Artillery—camp fever.

Lewis Latham, 85th Pennsylvania—typhoid fever.

Benjamin Ambrose, 1st N. Y. Art.—typhoid fever

W. Smith, Co. I, 73d New-York—camp fever.

A. McPhilemy, 7th N. Y. Artillery—diarrhœa.

John McSwezard, Co. H, 96th Penn.—diarrhœa.

Matthew Murray, Co. A, 4th U. S. Art—camp fever.

James Zulick, Co. G, 96th Penn.—camp fever.

Walter S. Mountain, Co. H, 85th Penn.—diarrhœa.

Henry Van Gilder, Co. G, 1st U. S. Chasseurs—camp fever.

Edward McTunongs, Co. A, 43d Penn.—camp fev.

John Cannon, Co. C, 85th N. Y.—liver complaint.

Wm. H. Bell, Co. B, 57th Pennsylvania—camp fev.

Wm. Steek, Co. A, 40th New-York—camp fever.

John L. Husband, Co. C, 72d Penn.—camp fever.

Mahlone J. Strickes, 5th N. J. Art.—diarrhœa.

Thos. H. King, Co. D, 6th New-Jersey.

Bandmaster Henry T. Hunt, 81st New-York.

Wm. M. Hagg, Co. B, 6th New-Jersey.

Charles G. Cadwallader, Co. K, 104th Penn.

John Mandwell, Co. I, 11th Maine.

Abraham Mahoney, Co. I, 87th New-York.

Wilhelm Knockl, Co. A, 66th New-York.

Patrick Lynch, Co. C, 1st U. S. Chasseurs.

T. Lopham, Co. B, 1st U. S. Chasseurs.

Lewis Renaup, Co. J, 55th New-York.

Henry Lenz, Co. H, 55th New-York.

Wm. Kenkel, Co. H, 55th New-York.

A. G. Hannington, Co. G, 65th New-York.

J. C. Hennesy, Co. K, 65th New-York.

John Shay, Co. C, 93d Pennsylvania.

John Montgomery, Co. A, 63d Pennsylvania.

Serg't John B. Nagle, Co. G, 31st Pennsylvania.

Serg't Phelan A. Woodward, 1st N. Y. Artillery.

Thos. Bunslan, Co. H, 12th U. S. Infantry.

Wm. Leichzay, Co. B, 34th New-York.

Cornelius Brishnay, Co. A, 9th Massachusetts

James D. Anthony, Co. J, 105th Pennsylvania.

Henry Ingham, Co. D, 33d New-York.

Harrison Ingham, Co. D, 33d New-York.

Levi Ennis, Co. K, 1st Pennsylvania Rifles.

Patrick Murphy, Co. C, 1st New-York.

Mordecai Lincoln, Co. E, 85th Pennsylvania.

James Jones, Co. H, 7th New-Jersey.

Eli Crammer, Co. H, 7th New-Jersey.

Charles Stearns, Co. D, 5th Excelsior.

George Fauntleroy, Co. H, 5th Excelsior.

Capt. Theodore W. Bruen, Co. K, 7th New-Jersey.

Wm. Pringle, Co. B, 98th New-York.

Edward Carter, Co. C, 5th Excelsior.

Augustus Barry, Co. A, 55th N. Y.—camp fever.

Michael Fitzpatrick, Co. I, 100th N. Y.—camp fever.

John W. Kelty, Co. A, 1st N. Y.—camp fever.

James Casey, Co. G, 1st New-York—typhoid.

Corp. Robert McKeever, Co. D, 73d N. Y.—rhe'm.

Charles E. Taylor, U. S. Engineers—rheumatism.

David Allison, Co. C, 105th Penn.—rheumatism.

Patrick Kelly, Co. E, 63d New-York—dropsy.

James O'Neil, Co. A, 69th Penn.—camp fever.

George W. Penicks, Co. H, 31st Penn.—camp fever.

Sergt. Fred. C. Tucker, Co. H, 93d Penn.—rheum'm.

Emanuel Crone, Co. I, 31st Penn.—rheumatism.

George W. Pierson, Co. C, 72d Penn.—low fever.

Lucillus Hull, Co. C, 57th Pennsylvania.

W. M. Keaton, Co. A, 57th Penn.—acute rheum'm.

Jason Eldridge, Co. G, 7th Massachusetts.

Albert Adams, Co. B, 6th New-Jersey.

Peter W. Van Houghton, 6th New-Jersey.

Julius Bache, Co. A, 66th New-York.

M. Weinstein, Co. A, 66th New-York.

Benj. P. Holmes, Co. E, 8th New-Jersey.

Samuel Rhodes, Co. K, 105th Pennsylvania.

Philo Patchen, Co. B, 92d New-York.

Wm. Brinkle, Co. B, 18th New-York.

Wm. H. Johnson, Co. C, 17th New-York.

Jas. H. Butler, Co. H, 7th New-Jersey.

Franklin Condy, Co. K, 11th Maine.

Moses J. Heard, Co. H, 11th Maine.

Wm. Pierce, Co. I, 72d New-York.

Jos. Potter, 6th N. Y. Battery, (Bramhall's.)

Chas. Eberle, Co. I, 57th Pennsylvania.

And about 30 others.

LIST OF DANGEROUS CASES, NIGHT OF JULY 8.

Geo. McLaughlin, Co. C, 105th Pennsylvania.
Jacob Neidenhauer, Co. K, 62d New-York.
John Stevens, Battery B, 1st N. Y. Artillery.
Amos Page.
Stephen J. McCabe.
Lewis Clark, Co. B, 1st New-York Battery.

DIED, JULY 9.

Wm. C. Shive, Co. D, ——.
Thos. Preston, Co. E, 4th Michigan.

List of Dead Brought to the Hygeia Hospital, from the 4th to the 8th of July, Inclusive.

July 4.

Charles H. Linton, Co. B, 5th New-Hampshire—died on board the *St. Mark*.

Wm. Goss, Co. C, 13th New-York—died on board the *St. Mark*.

James Graham—died on board the *State of Maine*.

July 5.

Wm. Calawell, Co. K, 103d Pennsylvania—died on board the *St. Mark*.

Sylvanus Humphreys, Co. E, 2d Maine—died at Hygeia Hospital, of typhoid fever.

Geo. W. Acker, Co. —, 85th New-York.

Lieut.-Col. March, 16th New-York—died on board the *John Brooks*; embalmed and sent home.

July 6.

Joseph Buckley, Co. B, 36th N.Y.—of typhoid fever.

F. Orcoth, Co. I, 100th New-York—of typhoid.

Duffy Bentley, 4th Wisconsin Battery—of typhoid.

W. R. Longfellow, Co. C, 1st Maine—wound through left lung, ball making exit through left kidney.

J. W. Cross, East Salem, 53d Pennsylvania.

John Burnell, Co. B, 67th Ohio—died on *Elm City*, of typhoid.

S. Pooley, Co. B, 1st N. Y.—died on *Kennebeck*.

E. Kerr, Co. E, 83d Pennsylvania—died at Hygeia Hospital.

J. Steck, (J. S. on arm)—died at the Hygeia Hospital from bullet wound in skull.

July 7.

George W. Skelley, Co. D, 72d New-York—died on board *Kennebeck* from wound in right shoulder.

Sam. Coles, Co. H, 3d New-Jersey—died at Hygeia Hospital.

John Decosta, 11th Massachusetts—died on the *State of Maine* of typhoid.

July 8.

James Bailey, Co. F, 14th New-York—died on board *State of Maine*.

Capt. Brown, 5th Pennsylvania Cavalry—died of typhoid fever.

The John Brooks Arrived at Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Thursday, July 10.

The steamer *John Brooks* arrived from Harrison's Landing, *via* Fort Monroe, with 250 invalid and wounded soldiers. Forty-one were taken on board at Fort Monroe.

THE NEW CALL FOR TROOPS

REGIMENT FROM THE FOURTH DISTRICT.

The Military Committee of the Fourth Senatorial District, appointed by the Governor, held its first meeting yesterday afternoon, at the Astor House. There was a full attendance, every member of the Committee being present. After deliberate and harmonious discussion, the meeting adjourned to Saturday, at 1 o'clock, when some suitable person will be nominated to take command of the regiment. In the meantime, applications for that position may be made to the Chairman, Hon. R. B. Woodruff, at the Astor House, which will be carefully and candidly considered by the Committee at the meeting on Saturday.

THE QUOTA OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston, Thursday, July 10.

Responses from all parts of the State, in regard to voluntary enlistments, are highly encouraging, and it is thought that the full quota of troops required of Massachusetts will be promptly raised.

THE RESPONSE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Harrisburgh, Wednesday, July 9.

Gov. Curtin leaves for Washington, to-morrow, to consult the authorities there relative to the enlistment of volunteers under the late call. It is understood it is his intention to advise that the term of enlistment be reduced to one year

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Our Files by the Kangaroo, Hibernian and Europa.

Latest Aspects of American and Mexican Affairs in Europe.

INTERVENTION NOT IN FAVOR.

WHAT ARE OUR IRON-CLADS FOR?

The Question of Military Canals.

Secessionist Sympathies of the French Cabinet.

GENERAL CONTINENTAL INTELLIGENCE.

The European mails by the *Kangaroo* at this port, the *Hibernian* at Quebec, and the *Europa* at Halifax, reached us yesterday. By them we have our files and London and Paris correspondence to the 27th ult. Telegraphic advices from Europe are to 1st July.

The London *Times* again reverts to the American system of finance, and says the destiny of America is either to undergo an enormous financial disaster, or to found on the ruins of the old a new school of political economy. It then expatiates on, and records its misgivings in the matter, and winds up by asserting that the state of the United States is one which ought to produce serious alarm, instead of the empty boasting and exultation which is sometimes indulged in by the Press.

The *Morning Post*, in commenting on the policy of the Federal Government, contends that it is influenced wholly by popular clamor, and in no single instance has it pursued an independent course of action, or listened to the words of the wise and prudent. It raises a warning voice against such a course.

The New-York correspondent of the *Times* anticipates that the battle of Richmond will be the real Waterloo of the war, happen when it may.

The bill providing for the carrying out of the new African Slave-trade treaty was read a second time after some remarks by Messrs. KINNAIRD and ESTCOURT, highly eulogistic of the conduct of the American Government in the matter.

Prince NAPOLEON was in London, visiting the Great Exhibition, &c.

The *Presse*, of the 25th, announces that Admiral JURIEN DE LA GRAVIERE will sail at once for Mexico. He will have under his command one of the finest squadrons in the world, consisting of the three following divisions, viz.: The Mexican Division, the Antilles Division and the American Coast Division.

The *Patrie* says the concentration in American waters of a powerful squadron is justified by the events which may arise out of the war between the Northern and Southern States, and by the present state of affairs in Mexico.

A Cabinet Council was held at Fontainbleau on Sunday, the 22d, when Mexican affairs were again discussed. The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says the Emperor appears quite resolved to send out reinforcements sufficient to force the way to the Capital against every obstacle.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, under date of June 27, writes:

"It seems to be decided that the reinforcements for Mexico will not leave before the arrival of the next mail. If Gen. LORENCEZ be not in danger in his present position, it is thought that the troops will not sail till after the hot season; but if he be in danger, he must be reinforced at any cost. Mexico is beginning to inspire serious apprehensions here. It is as clear as anything can be that a great mistake has been committed. The French Commissioner would never have declared war had it not been thought certain that the whole country, or at least the great majority of it, would rise against the Juarez Government. To have done so without that certainty, and with so small a force, would have been madness.

The *Moniteur de la Flotte* announces that the preparations for the Mexican expedition are now complete. The *Impérial, Eylau, Finisterre, Ariege*, which are to convey the first division, have been ready at Toulon since the 23d. They will sail at the shortest notice for Algiers, where they are to embark troops and horses. The second division, to sail from Toulon, is to be composed of a brigade of the Army of Rome, to be embarked on board the *Souverain*, the *Prince Jerome* and *Labrador*, which are quite ready to receive them. Another part of the second division is to sail from Cherbourg on board the *Turenne* and on the *Ulm*, which is at Brest, and the *Yonne*, which is at Lorient. The two latter vessels may be ordered to Cherbourg when the troops are ready to embark, and the passage may be accomplished in a few hours.

The troops forming the Third Division are to embark at the beginning of July at Oran, in Algeria, on board the screw ships of the line *Fontenoy, St. Louis, Fleurus, Navarin*, and the transport *Mayenne*. Each of the three divisions is to be composed of about four thousand men. The troops to be drawn from Algeria are two battalions of the Eighty-first Regiment of the Line, two battalions of the First Regiment of Zouaves, two of the Ninth Regiment of Zouaves, one of native riflemen, one squadron of the First Regiment of Chasseurs d'Afrique, one squadron of Spahis, one battery of Artillery, and a company of wagon train. The regiments selected from France and Italy, are two battalions from each of the Fifty-first and Sixty-second Regiments of the Line, the Twentieth battalion of Chasseurs à Pied, a battery of Artillery, a company of Engineers, two companies of wagon train, and a detachment of Gendarmerie."

A Paris letter-writer indulges in the following: "Speculative politicians at Paris anticipate the revindication of Louisiana as forming part of the Imperial programme in the Western Hemisphere, and the establishment of monarchical government in the Cotton States, as the inevitable solution of what is otherwise held incapable of adjustment."

A meeting of the French Legitimists was being held at Lucerne, and was much more numerously attended than that of 1860.

Count DE CHAMBORD attended divine service on the 22d, and 800 of his partizans were present.

The rain and wind, which had prevailed almost without interruption for eight days, had caused considerable injury to the growing crops in several places.

The rust had not made further progress, and the accounts from the Southern and Eastern Departments are, in general, favorable. Trade in the manufacturing districts was dull.

A Turin dispatch says: "It is asserted that a company has been formed, consisting of English and Italian capitalists for the cultivation of cotton on a large scale in the Southern Italian provinces."

The *Diritto*, of Turin, publishes a letter from Signor CAIRO denying that GARIBALDI has resigned the Presidency of the National Emancipation Association, and stating that domestic affairs have obliged GARIBALDI to delegate him as his representative.

GARIBALDI had retired to Caprera.

A royal decree has been issued closing the University of Pavia.

The *Italia* asserts that the French are evacuating Viterbo.

In the Chamber of Deputies Signor MASSARI asked whether there was any foundation for the rumor that the Italian Government would participate in the Mexican expedition.

Signor RATAZZI replied that the Government never had any intention of the kind. Such participation had never been demanded of the Government, which if it were, would act in the interest of the country.

The Paris *Pays* and *Temps* both assert that the recognition of Italy by Russia would within a week be formally notified at Turin by a special envoy.

The Prussian Chamber of Deputies had adopted a bill abolishing passports.

The march of Prussian troops into Electoral Hesse had been arrested. The new Ministry of Electoral Hesse had been constituted, and it was announced that the Elector had sanctioned the reëstablishment of the Constitution of 1831, and of the Electoral law of 1849. It was also asserted that an envoy was to be sent to Berlin, with an autograph letter to the King—the object being to renew diplomatic relations.

The annual Berlin wool fair had not been satisfactory. A large quantity was left unsold, and prices showed an average decline from last year of 12 thalers per cwt.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN PARIS.

The Mexican Question in the Corps Legislatif—Its Connection with American Affairs—Rationale of the French Secessionist Press—The Cabinet on American Affairs—The Bugaboo of Latin Nationality on the American Continent.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

PARIS, Tuesday, June 24, 1862.

The Mexican question was to have been discussed yesterday, in the Chamber of Deputies, but was adjourned on account of the unexpected continuation of the discussion on the propriety of taxing carriages—a question which seems to interest the House in the most extraordinary manner. When the news of the defeat of the French troops in Mexico first arrived, the subject of the expedition came up at once in the House, on the proposition of the Government to vote additional money, and several members having expressed a desire to discuss the principle involved in the expedition, it was decided to separate the question into two parts, in order that the reinforcements and supplies, on which all agreed, might be voted at once, and the principle involved in the expedition, on which there was a great divergence of opinion, might be discussed at a later period. The fifteen millions required were voted immediately and unanimously, and the second part of the discussion will probably take place to-morrow—a delay which will prove eminently useful, since we are looking daily for news from the United States, which will exert a great influence on the discussion. M. EMILE OLLIVIER, as the organ of the Republican corner of the Chamber, will attack the policy of the Government in Mexico with all his energy, and M. JUBINAL, and perhaps M. MORIN, also, Independents, will aid in the attack, so that it is hoped the Ministry will be forced in reply, to expose the whole of their Mexican programme before the country.

I have already told you, and I repeat it here, because the fact has become still more palpable, that the movements of France in Mexico will be made subordinate to the evolution of events in the United States. But for the Mexican expedition the Government of France, at least the majority of the high fuctionaries, would have remained partial to the cause of the Union. But it is now quite otherwise, even to the extent probably of giving a bias to the views of the Emperor—not, you will have no need of being told, because there is any more sympathy for the South, but simply because a division of the Union will let them out of their awkward Mexican exploit with more ease. When New-Orleans and Yorktown fell there was a modification in the programme in Mexico, to the extent of dropping the Archduke MAXIMILIAN; subsequently the French agents in America assured their Government that there was ample evidence to show that the South, even if conquered, would remain a volcano of revolution, ready to seize upon any opportunity that might offer in the future to break out again. This, then, was a situation very nearly approximating, in its practical results, that of a division of the Union, and therefore France would be free to carry out her original designs in Mexico. But since the commencement of the campaign two other circumstanaces have come to alter these designs. In the first place MAXIMILIAN has withdrawn his candidacy, and in the next place the people of Mexico have not received the French and ALMONTE with arms as wide open as promised. So that as matters now stand, the Emperor, although he feels, to a great extent, free to act as he pleases in Mexico, will not probably attempt the monarchical programme, but will march upon the City of Mexico, and after he gets there will take his time to decide on what subsequent steps to follow. I have reason to believe, therefore, that for the present the programme is limited to the capture of the City of Mexico, and that beyond that circumstances will decide everything.

In the meantime, in order to satisfy the French people of the feasibility of the Mexican programme, the Ministerial papers of Paris have been instructed to constantly teach the doctrine that the South can never be conquered; that the power of the Union is destroyed forever; that the United States can no longer control the affairs of the Western Continent; that it would be a mercy to the contending parties for France and England to mediate between them, and stop the effusion of blood and the waste of treasure, &c., &c.; and thus we have explained the singular fact that it is exactly the three Ministerial papers of Paris which support the cause of the rebels, while all the rest are either for the Union or neutral. In other words, the French Cabinet have undertaken the singular and perhaps difficult task of educating the mind of the French people up to the point of regarding the people of the United States, when united, as being a people inimical to French interests, and they hope thus to prepare the way for any disagreeable events that may arise out of the present bungling in Mexico. France, as the elder sister in the Church, charges herself with the protection of Rome; as the most powerful of the Latin nations she also charges herself with the protection of the interests of that race, and she is trying to teach her people that there is a natural antagonism between the Anglo-Saxons of the United States and this other race which France has gone to Mexico to defend and fortify. If the French people can only be convinced that there is a natural antagonism between them and the people of the United States, then the blame of a war between the two nations, growing out of the Mexican affair, will not fall upon the Emperor.

But His Majesty's partisans in the Press may say what they please, the question is too well understood by the Opposition, who are growing daily more and more convinced of the utter folly and wickedness of this Mexican campaign, and, if His Majesty permits a war with the United States to grow out of it, it will be the ruin of him and his dynasty.

A laughable incident occurred, on Saturday last, in the French Senate, and one which shows not only the ignorance of the French on exterior things, but also that the natural hatred between France and England is not yet extinguished. The Marquis DE BOISSY arose in his place, and seriously called the attention of the Senate to the fact that the English people were publicly rejoicing over the defeat of the French in Mexico, for he had been credibly informed that the dead-walls of London were covered with handbills bearing the words, in enormous characters: "Great defeat of the French in Mexico!" The poor Marquis and his ignorant correspondent did not know that the startling words in question were only the catch-heading of an old clo' merchant.

MALAKOFF.

FROM ENGLAND.

The Handel Festival—The Messiah by Thirty-six Hundred Performers.

From our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 25, 1862.

The Handel Festival, one of the most stupendous musical events of the world—as it is also one of the greatest experiments—came off on Monday last. To speak more correctly, the "Messiah" was played on that day. Two other entertainments are yet to take place—that of Friday next bringing the Festival to a close. But for all practical purposes the first day will suffice. It has established the pecuniary success of the undertaking, and demonstrated that under certain conditions the vocal and instrumental executants of an oratorio or other stately composition may be increased indefinitely. In this particular instance there were nearly four thousand singers and players, and yet no single point seemed to be strained, overwrought, blurred or otherwise marred by excess of numbers. I cannot well say that the effect was one of loudness, so well was the balance preserved, and so natural did it seem in consequence to have that army of people singing those old choruses and playing that still vigorous music.

The numbers actually engaged at this festival exceeded three thousand six hundred—a mass unequaled, I believe, in musical history, and in point of excellence certainly unapproachable at any earlier period of the art. One would suppose that there would be difficulty in obtaining such numbers, but the task it seems has been an easy one. The managers of the festival have had more trouble in refusing applications than in accepting them. They have been able in consequence to select the best voices, as well as the best sight-singers in England, and to obtain a result which must have been startling to that very extensive circle of foreigners which now infests London, and claim that the English can do nothing well. I have no hesitation in saying that I have never heard better choral singing, either as respects to purity of intonation, richness of voice, or accuracy of *tempo*. It speaks volumes for the art-progress of England that so many hundreds of amateurs, brought from all parts of the island, rehearsing *once* only together, and then for the first time experiencing the fury of an orchestra of five hundred performers, and the alarming growls of one of the biggest organs ever built in this or any other country; it speaks volumes for art-progress that these thirty-one hundred amateurs should have obeyed the *bâton* of the conductor with a degree of precision that he does not have excelled at the opera; and with a precision of light and shade that only a thorough appreciation of the music could have secured. It should be remembered, too, that the stupendous choruses of Handel, with their intricate fugal windings and majestic exhortations, are not quite so easy to sing as a German glee, which I remark is steadily becoming the standard of musical excellence among the Germans here, as in New-York.

The composition of the chorus and orchestra was as follows: 810 trebles, 810 altos, 750 tenors, 750 basses, making in all, 3,120 singers. The orchestra, 98 first violins, 96 second violins; 75 violas, 75 violoncellos, 75 double basses, 13 flutes, 10 oboes, 10 clarionettes, 8 bassoons, 6 trumpets, 6 cornets, 12 horns, 9 trombones, 9 ophicleides and euphoniums, 2 serpents, 4 double contra bassi, 3 double drums, 1 bass drum, and 8 side drums. The large drums used were made for the last Handel Festival, and several of the bass instruments here mentioned were constructed expressly for this occasion. One of the difficulties of an unusually great orchestra is undoubtably to secure a sufficient body of full, deep and middle tone. To provide it the relative proportions of the larger-stringed instruments had to be increased, and various large-tubed brass instruments, which hardly yet have a name, made to supply the needed balance. The large kettle and bass drums are absolutely ridiculous in point of size, but the effect they produce is stupendous. HANDEL, in his own performances of his oratorios, was evidently very anxious to employ drums as resonant and powerful as possible. A curious fact, corroborative of this, has lately transpired in documents signed by him acknowledging the loan from the Master-General of the Ordnance, of the Tower drums, and entering into engagements for their safe return. These Tower drums, which are still preserved in the ordnance store at Woolwich, were taken by the Duke of Marlborough at the battle of Malplaquet in 1709, and long after HANDEL's death were in frequent request at festivals and State ceremonies. They were not outstripped in size until long after the composer's death; and singularly enough only then for the Handel Commemoration Festival at Westminster Abbey in 1784. The drums now used are by far the largest ever made, and would supply the performers with comfortable dwellings, if they needed such spacious accommodations. It is extremely amusing to see with what desperate energy the latter wield their "sticks." The gentleman at the bass drum rushes at his instrument as if he were bent on self-destruction, and intended to dash himself to atoms against its wall-like side; he delivers a blow that would fell an ox, and then falls back amazed, but with an air of grim satisfaction "even at the sound himself hath made." He of the kettle-drum has a more onerous duty to discharge, for he must "heal the blows of sound" as well as inflict them; stop the note almost as quickly as he has produced it. If he becomes a little frantic in this maddening occupation, it is surely not to be wondered at; if he seems to turn wildly from one drum to another, and to charge at each with Hibernian impartiality, should we not remember that in such an emergency to hesitate is to be lost? and finally, when, after a severe onslaught, he throws himself bodily upon the instrument, and seems for a moment to be learning to swim in a new element, do we not all of us know that it is the only way of stopping the vibrations, and so averting a musical earthquake? The way these intrepid gentlemen came up to the last charge was worthy of Balaklava.

Before proceeding further it may be added here that HANDEL's score has been amplified for the Festival. MOZART, it will be remembered, reinstrumented some of the best numbers, and now Mr. COSTA, the conductor, has followed in the footsteps of an illustrious predecessor. The innovations do not in any way interfere with the form or general coloring that HANDEL intended to preserve, but are intended simply for bringing into use those additional wind instruments of various *timbre*, which were necessarily wanting in the old score, but are imperatively demanded by ears accustomed to modern orchestral effects. Mr. COSTA's efforts have been confined almost exclusively to a thorough amplification of the middle parts; "filling in," in fact, the harmonic suggestions of the composer, and thereby securing additional breadth and splendor of coloring in the accompaniments. He is an expert in such matters, having already performed the same offices for "Israel in Egypt," "Judas," "Samson," "Solomon," "Deborah," the "Te Deum," and other great works of HANDEL. Mr. COSTA has proved in "Eli" that he is capable of doing so much more than this merely mechanical manipulation of effects, that it is superfluous to say that he has succeeded admirably in the "Messiah." The orchestra, notwithstanding its immense strength, was—owing to these additions—as well balanced as, and played with the effect of, a single instrument.

It will readily be understood that the ordinary orchestral platform of the Crystal Palace was insufficient to accommodate the forces assembled on this occasion. It became necessary to erect a totally different structure; one in which four thousand could be comfortably seated, and from whence the sound would be discharged in one prodigious stream. Nothing can exceed the perfection of this superb orchestra, nor can it be likened to anything except a clean half of the Coliseum, differing from the latter, however, inasmuch as it is roofed in. The shell is light, but substantial, all the upper work being of the most resonant woods. The decorations are in admirable taste, and culminate in the great festival organ, erected expressly for the occasion, and said to be the most complete and powerful instrument in the world. To turn to figures, the orchestra is 216 feet wide, or, in spherical span, double the diameter of the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral, whilst it is nearly as deep from front to back as Irving Hall is long. This orchestra, so grand and graceful in its proportions, formed one of the charms of Monday's day of festival; every performer could be seen distinctly, and had abundance of elbow-room; there was not the slightest approach to crowding, and as every class of voice and instrument had separate entrances taking them to the exact spot they were to occupy, the huge amphitheatre was emptied or filled in a few minutes. There was an interval between the first and second parts of the oratorio, and all the executants left their places and returned to them in about the same time that the opera orchestra would have taken for the same purpose, and most assuredly with less scrambling and noise.

But what can convey to the mind an idea of this gigantic frame, exhaling the enthusiasm of so many hundred people? How is it possible to describe the effect produced by the spectacle of sixteen hundred bright-eyed, rosy-cheeked English girls, all clad in their gayest Summer attire, and grouped like blossoms in a mammoth flower show? And then, when at certain places, they all turned over the leaves of their music at the same time, and the white page flashed a gleam of sunshine on the beautiful hillside, they seemed really to be something more than human, and to be actuated by a benevolent desire to flutter down from their aviary and perch plaintively in the guinea stalls of every foreigner present. I am convinced that the monster drums would not have been played as well as they were, if it had not been for the miserable ambition of the performers to "show off" before these sixteen hundred fair warblers.

The solos were intrusted to Mr. SIMS REEVES, who is one of the most exquisite tenors now before the public, and whose skill as an artist exceeds anything I have ever heard; to Madlle. TITIENS, a grand dramatic soprano with a superb organ, who, I hear with great pleasure, is likely to visit America; to Miss PAREPA, a light soprano of decided merit; to Miss SAINTON-DOLBY, a time-honored name, with full contralto voice that will persist in running over the sides of almost every interval; to Mr. WEISS, a basso of the same kind; and to Signor BELLETTI, a basso of no kind at all. In giving these names I have no object beyond putting them on record. The solos notwithstanding the care with which they were given, did not create an effect; indeed in such a presence they were like impertinences. Those who heard them say that they were given faultlessly, and that the artists were entitled to much praise for overexerting themselves, but I for one don't even like exertion in singing, and clearly should not be better satisfied with overexertion. The choruses were the successes, and of these it is impossible to say too much. Such grandeur of tone, combined with such singular precision of time, hardly seemed possible in so large an assemblage. In the canons and fugues, where the voices march in with the might of separate armies, the effect, when given with such numbers, is singularly impressive; and in that wonderful narrative-chorus, "For unto us a child is born," there were *pianissimo* and *crescendo* effects which certainly awakened emotions that had not therefore been stirred by choral singing. This, the "Hallelujah," and the "Amen," were the great efforts of the day, and sufficient to establish the fact that in this style of music the English are the best singers in the world. There was not a crude passage from beginning to end; nor the faintest confusion or hesitancy in sustaining the parts, which one and all seemed to hang on the tip of the conductor's *bâton*, and to do precisely what he wished them to do as if they had been under it for years. I shall neither attempt to describe the effect of the "Hallelujah" chorus, nor to praise the wonderful execution of the "Amen;" both tasks would be beyond my powers. Moreover, the result is all that is interesting to American readers, and this demonstrates the important fact that up to this day there is no known limit to musical effect; that it is possible in a suitable building to employ thousands instead of hundreds, and that up to four thousand, (the largest experiment yet made,) increase of numbers has produced increase of charm, and that effect in itself becomes totally different in proportion to the force employed. I hope the day is not far distant when choral gatherings of this extensive character will be common in New-York. A new emotion is to be derived from them.

C. B. S.

THE LONDON PRESS ON AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

WHAT IS THOUGHT OF THE PROPOSED CANAL ENLARGEMENT.

From the London Times.

Some fifty years ago, it was agreed by treaty that the vast inland lakes, the possession of which, in case of war, would be of such decisive importance, should be practically neutralized. Neither country was to keep any force at all there. Equality of weakness was to be substituted for equality of strength, and that understanding has been faithfully observed. It followed, of course, that in the event of a war, the advantage would lie with that Power which could most rapidly collect or extemporize a naval force, and it was easily discernable that, at certain periods of the year, the changes would be in our favor, and at others in favor of the Americans. *Had war, for instance resulted from the affair of the Trent, in December last, the Federal States would probably have had the advantage over us for a time.* At that season, there was no access to the lakes from the sea, and, as the Americans were superior to the Canadians on the spot in population and resources, they could in all likelihood have put a superior force afloat. As soon, however, as the breaking up of the ice had opened the navigation of the St. Lawrence, *we could have poured a whole fleet of gunboats through that river into the lakes*, whereas no such channel would have been open to the Americans. It was at the prospect thus disclosed that the Americans took alarm. Though peace was happily maintained, war, for some weeks, had been discussed as a probable contingency, and the advantages secured to us by the possession of the St. Lawrence were contemplated with great uneasiness. Especially was this anxiety felt in the State of New-York, the Legislature of which Province passed an act in April last for "adapting the canals of the State to the protection of the Northern and Northwestern Lakes." This act forms the groundwork of the comprehensive project to which we now invite attention.

It is not improbable that the Federal Government may discern some domestic advantages in the scheme just opened, but it is proposed and recommended exclusively with reference to a Canadian war, and is, indeed, designated as a measure of national defence. The object is to provide facilities for throwing a powerful force into the waters of the lakes in as short a time as possible; and this object might be attained, it is said, as regards the two eastern lakes, within a single year. The execution of the plan would undoubtedly modify the relative positions of Great Britain and America on the Canadian frontiers, but we do not know that anything more can be said on the point. The Treaty of Ghent would not close these canals to the Americans any more than it closes the St. Lawrence to us; in fact, the Federals would probably say that the project is required to put them on a level with ourselves.

The chief security of Canada will be found, not in frontier arsenals or fortresses, but in the spirit with which its population is animated. The period of suspense which followed on the *Trent* affair disclosed to the Americans the unwelcome and apparently surprising fact that Canadians of all classes and parties were resolved to bear the brunt of unequal war rather than be absorbed in the great Republic. We fear it cannot be assumed that a taste of war will leave the Americans with a desire for peace. It seems, on the contrary, as if they were already reconciled to all the evils which war brings in its train, and as if they preferred military glory with all its cost to tranquillity and ease. Still, it will undoubtedly be felt that to attempt the conquest of a hardy and courageous people is a very different thing from annexing a willing province. The Federals, even if they should prevail over the Confederates, will infallibly discover that rebellious subjects are more troublesome than independent neighbors, and that it will hardly be worth their while to repeat in the North an attempt which has cost them so dearly in the South. While it was believed that Canada wanted only an opportunity to become part of the Union, it was natural enough for Unionist statesmen to speculate on the chances of the acquisition, but now that the feeling of the Canadians has been shown, these speculations can find no place.

The Americans will probably think twice before they attack Canada, and *they may be perfectly assured that we have not the remotest intention of attacking them.* They can build as many gunboats as they please, but we think it would best consist with the good sense as well as the financial advantage of both countries if the understanding which has hitherto so successfully prevailed respecting the neutrality of the lakes should be left undisturbed.

OUR IRON-CLAD NAVY A PUZZLE TO THE BRITISH.

From the Manchester Guardian.

Mr. Welles is challenging all the world, just as he did England in the case of the Trent. To demand the means of meeting hostilities announced as impending is just to challenge the supposed foe to begin. If there is really no enemy now threatening the Federal Government, the challenge is only another instance of the empty bluster with which we are already too familiar. But if Mr. WELLES is announcing a conclusion of the President's Cabinet formed on intelligence received from Europe, then, as we said in beginning, we must feel a natural curiosity to know from what quarter the storm is expected. There have been rather contradictory statements made in this country as to the ability and the will of the Northern people to embark in a foreign war at the close of the present struggle. We have been told that the latter will only come to an end, either by the exhaustion of the belligerents, or by the military occupation of the South; and yet that, whenever it ends, the North will have a large army ready for any conquest. It seems clear that the same exhaustion which would put an end to the civil conflict would prevent any foreign hostilities, and that an army which was garrisoning the South, would not be available for any foreign campaign. But there is little security in these considerations. It is not easy to sound the depths to which self-sacrifice will reach when National passions are fully aroused. At the present moment the South must have reached a pitch of suffering far beyond any known in the North. Yet it shows no sign of faltering in its resolution. We have only to give the North credit for equal determination, to make it able to prolong the pending struggle, or even to superadd a new one. The Southern paper is more depreciated than the Northern, yet it appears to serve its purpose. Repudiation may be certain whenever peace arrives, and yet there may be no want of resources so long as war continues.

Where, then, in Europe does the Federal Government expect to find a foe? Its conscience might point to this country, for it must know well that if one tithe of the provocation had been given to it by English cruisers which our merchant service received from its vessels, although possibly without exceeding the strict rights of war, nothing could have prevented hostilities between the two nations. But by this time Federal statesmen must be well aware of the strong motives and deep feelings which make Englishmen desire, at any loss to themselves, to keep aloof from the civil war. *They seem, indeed, not only to know this feeling, but even to exult in putting it to trial in a way that may soon be carried too far.* The recent language of our Ministers in Parliament, however, has shown that they do not contemplate the probability of war. The only other possible enemy seems to be France; and there certainly are signs that our neighbor grows less reluctant to interfere than formerly. The Mexican expedition offends all the traditions of the United States, and there have been some rumors, as we noticed not long ago, of a transaction between the Emperor and the Confederate Government. While we write, we learn also from some of the French official journals, that JULIEN DE LA GRAVIERE will return to the Gulf with orders to concentrate a powerful squadron in American waters. Whether we have here the solution of Mr. WELLES' anticipations only time can show; but we may once more rejoice that we are free from all engagements with France in her American policy.

PERSONAL.

—A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* writes regarding Gen. McClellan: "He enjoys the confidence of thorough military men. That the troops have confidence in him is also true. Upon this latter point I lay but little stress, because commanders are generally popular with their soldiers. I have seldom read of a General commanding a large army who was not cheered enthusiastically, and praised by his men. But I sincerely believe that McClellan is really popular with the army. I express these sentiments very freely, partly because I have no favors to ask, partly because I never worship any man. I endeavor to state my convictions. In these premises I cannot say that I have any definite convictions respecting Gen. McClellan's military genius. In the midst of his recent terrible trials, although he was evidently troubled, he was constantly calm and self-possessed. I watched him closely, and I could not discover that he lost his presence of mind at any period. Those most intimately connected with him assured me that his mind was constantly serene. Of course I cannot determine how much he relies upon the opinions of others. I only know that he frequently consults those who are regarded as among the best military minds of the army. No man could devote himself more incessantly to his duties than he. He is an incessant, sleepless and rapid worker. These are my opinions frankly."

—Senator Dixon, of Connecticut, has reached Hartford, having left his seat at Washington to canvas his State for recruits. The *Courant*, in announcing his arrival, says: "He came at the special and urgent request of the President and Secretaries Seward and Stanton, and is authorized by the latter to raise a regiment. He represents the need as pressing, and the danger to be averted imminent. Let our citizens rally and furnish the Government with the aid required. Mr. Dixon will immediately make known the state of affairs to the public. He will meet the Governor at Adjt.-Gen. Williams' office, this forenoon."

—A very brief and pointed communication, dated Washington, July 1, and signed Thomas M. Vincent, Assistant Adjutant-General, is published in the St. Louis papers. It reads thus: "The Secretary of war directs that the order to you, from this office, of May, 26, 1862, reinstating Col. Charles R. Jennison in command of the Seventh Kansas Volunteers, be rescinded, and that Col. A. L. Lee be established in command of the same. If Col. Jennison has been mustered into service, he will be mustered out, to date from the day of his muster in.

—The Baltimore *Sun* of Monday says: "Messrs. Ferdinand Meyer and Wm. H. Jones have been arrested since our last issue, on the charge of treason, and sent to Fort McHenry. Mr. Meyer was arrested on Saturday morning, but upon his expression of a desire to see his family and arrange some business matters, he was released on his parole of honor till 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when he surrendered himself and was conveyed to the fort. Mr. Jones was arrested on the charge of having been in Richmond, and he was sent to the fort yesterday morning.

—Baltimore has been blessed with the presence of numerous distinguished personages recently. Friday morning, at 8 o'clock, Brig.-Gen. Marcy, father-in-law of Major-Gen. McClellan, and Chief of his Staff, left the Camden-street Depot for Washington. Saturday morning, Major-Gen. Mitchel arrived from Nashville, and in the afternoon left for Washington. Saturday evening, Major-Gen. Wallace arrived at Barnum's Hotel, and on Sunday morning left for Washington.

—There are some Secessionists still left in Newark, N. J. Rev. E. P. Terhune, of the First Reformed Dutch Church, recently delivered a sermon, in which he scored the rebels unmercifully. One of his auditors, a lady, whose husband is an officer in the rebel army, was so offended that she left the church in great indignation.

—S. Phillips Day, a short time ago special correspondent of the London *Herald*, and the author of *Down South*, proposes to enlighten the Canadians, more particularly the citizens of Montreal, by a series of lectures on American affairs.

—Col. Geo. W. Roberts, who spiked a gun in a rebel battery at Island No. 10 several weeks ago, is a graduate of Yale College. He has always been distinguished for his remarkable strength.

—Gen. Mitchel has gone to West Point to visit his son in the Academy there.

—Col. Stryker, of the Forty-fourth regiment, has resigned—cause not stated.

—Mrs. Gen. Halleck is in Utica, the guest of Hon. D. Wager.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Scarcity of Coin—A Question by far the Most Important of the Day.

The scarcity of change or rather the hoarding of small silver, has brought upon us a famine, for the relief of which every shopkeeper in the City has his little remedy, suggests his humble plan, and offers his worthless plaster. It is time that some authority should take hold of what promises to be a pernicious system, stop it, and put in operation something that will counteract miserism on the part of the hoarders, and bring actual relief to the entire community, which now suffers for the need of small change.

Yesterday silver was at a premium of 12 per cent. —that is, $1 in silver was worth $1 12 in bills. Naturally everyone who has silver in his hands is desirous of keeping it, while those who have it not are desirous of getting it. To small dealers the greatest possible inconvenience is occasioned by this lack of fractional *media*, and to obviate the trouble thrust upon them they are beginning in numbers, by no means inconsiderable, to offer to their customers individual I. O. U.'s, or what are more popularly known as shinplasters. Their reason for this course seems valid—they must do it or lose their profit, but that in no way helps the matter, so far as the cautious public are concerned, for they wish to be assured of the *worth* of these due-bills, a feature most hard to establish.

In the meantime the difficulties stare us in the face. Suppose for instance, that four moderately hungry individuals go into DELMONICO's and eat each twenty-five cents worth of roast beef, bread and butter. They hand to the cashier each a dollar bill, and he returns them each seventy-five cents in silver. How does the transaction stand? The cashier gives them $3 in change, which at yesterday's rates are worth $3 36. He has given them also dinners worth $1, making, in return for their $4, $4 36, thus giving them in provisions, $1; in change, 36 cents; total, $1 36; for what is worth $1, so that instead of retaining $1 he has but 64 cents. Of course the establishment is unwilling to submit to such rates, and at once casts around for a remedy, and naturally takes hold upon the shinplaster system. Already a number of the best restaurants in the city have commenced the issue of these bills, and equity demands that if one may do so all may.

One confectioner on Broadway has issued a circular, in which he proposes to grant to all specie-paying customers a discount of 6 per cent. from the face of his check, while to those paying in bills he will charge a premium of 10 per cent. This irregular way of doing business breeds trouble, discontent and distrust, and it is an imperative need that something be done at once. It has been suggested that the City Government come to our relief by issuing $1,000,000 in fractional parts of a dollar. This would, we are told, at once set afloat a currency of recognized validity, which would crowd out all individual speculation, and all private assumption. The people would have confidence in the trustworthiness of the paper, the need for silver would pass away, and the misers might hug and hug their shining pieces, without in any way annoying or disturbing the community. This for what it is worth.

The Fulton Ferry Company has determined that every man desiring to cross must provide himself with change or take it out in tickets; stage drivers are provided with huge rolls of pennies, which they hand to timid maidens or astonished men, filling pockets with unaccustomed copper, and intimating that they must have the necessary sixpence or take the troublesome nickel; shopkeepers decline selling goods valued at three or four shillings unless the currency is forthcoming, and absolutely take back the stock rather than make the change.

The banks decline taking hold of the matter—it's too small game for them; and the only way by which we may be saved from the prommissory pasteboards of Tom, Dick and Harry, is for a recognized authority like the City or State Government to issue such paper as will command public confidence and secure universal currency.

Board of Aldermen.

A BOUNTY OF $100 FOR ENLISTMENTS PROPOSED—A CONSULTATION WITH GOV. MORGAN DECIDED UPON—RESPECT TO THE MEMORY OF E. C. WEST

At the meeting of this Board yesterday, Alderman DAYTON presented a preamble and series of resolutions pledging the City Government to pay to each soldier who has enlisted or may enlist under the new call for troops, a bounty of $100, if he be a married man, and $50 if single, and directing the Committee on National Affairs to report an ordinance at the next meeting for properly carrying out the resolutions, and securing to the families of the soldiers a portion of the bounty paid by the City.

A motion to lay the resolutions over was strenuously opposed by Alderman DAYTON, who urged the necessity of immediate action, in order to promote enlisments without delay.

Alderman WALSH opposed immediate action on the resolutions on the ground that the Committee on National Affairs, to whom was referred the Mayor's Message in relation to the same subject, at the left meeting, were preparing a report which would cover the subject matter of the resolutions, and fully meet the exigencies of the occasion.

Aldermen BOOLE, FARLEY and OTTIWELL also opposed immediate action on the resolutions, and Alderman BRADY favored it. They were finally laid over by a vote of 7 to 6.

Alderman SMITH then offered a resolution that the Committee on National Affairs consult with Gov. MORGAN as to the best means of promoting enlistments, and to report at the next meeting of the Board.

Alderman GENET said the resolution would amount to nothing; that the Governor had already done or was doing all that lay in his power in reference to the subject.

Alderman DAYTON also characterized it as an absurd attempt to prolong or avoid altogether the duty of the Board to take some immediate action in reference to the subject. The resolution was adopted.

Resolutions of respect to the memory of EDWARD C. WEST, late Surrogate of the County, were adopted, and the Board voted to attend his funeral in a body.

A resolution was adopted asking the Adjutant-General to report the names of soldiers from this City who have been discharged from the service, in order to enable the distributors of the fund for the relief of soldiers' families to guard against fraud.

A resolution to pay $2,203 03 for frescoing the chamber of the Board, gave rise to some discussion, Alderman DAYTON contending that the expenditure was in direct violation of the charter, and a needless waste of the people's money. The resolution was lost for want of a constitutional vote.

Alderman FARLEY called up the resolutions of a former meeting, recommending the Commissioners of the Central Park to place the building known as Mount St. Vincent Academy at the disposal of the State authorities, for use as a hospital under the charge of the Sisters of Charity. The resolutions were adopted without debate.

Considerable routine business was transacted, and the Board adjourned to Monday next at 1 P. M.

Board of Councilmen.

THE SCARCITY OF SMALL CHANGE—THE MAYOR VETOES THE APPROPRIATION OF $8,000 FOR THE FOURTH OF JULY.

Mr. HOGAN presented a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Committees on Finance of both Boards to confer with the Comptroller, City Chamberlain and Counsel to the Corporation, as to the power of the City to issue City notes of small denominations, to obviate the difficulty now existing in making small change, and to report the result of the conference at the earliest moment. The Mayor sent in a veto of the resolution appropriating $8,000 for the celebration of the Fourth of July, which will be found in the official proceedings, in which he takes the ground that it was not passed by a constitutional vote. The resolution passed by the Board of Aldermen, with the preamble censuring the Mayor for his veto in the matter of the St. Joseph's Hospital, occasioned a good deal of discussion, but was finally concurred in, by a vote of 13 to 8. The Clerk of the Common Council was directed not to audit any bills for advertisements of Committee meetings, unless specially authorized by the Chairmen of the Committees. Beyond the above, the business was entirely routine, and the Board adjourned to meet on the first Monday in August. During the session of the Board, the resolutions of condolence for the death of Col. WM. D. KENNEDY, commanding the Tammany Regiment, and which was ordered to be engrossed and framed at a cost of $250, were brought in for inspection, and the design and workmanship were generally admired.

The Great Union Mass Meeting Next Week.

The Chamber of Commerce held a special meeting yesterday, at 1 P. M., to hear the report of the Committee appointed to consult with other bodies representing loyal citizens, to take into consideration the state of the Union cause. JONATHAN STURGIS was called to the Chair. In the absence of Mayor OPDYKE, JOHN A. STEVENS reported that the Chamber of Commerce Committee had consulted with the Union Defence Committee, the Committee on National Affairs of the Common Council, the Mayor's Committee and the Fifth-avenue Hotel Committee. The unanimous determination was that it was advisable to hold a mass meeting, to prepare resolutions and an address to the people urging the necessity of aiding the Government in this its hour of need. The Chamber gave its Committee power to forward that object. At 2 P. M. the Joint Committees of the various bodies indicated met to complete the arrangements. The meeting will, no doubt, be the finest ever known in New-York—surpassing, if possible, the great Union-square demonstration of last year.

Acknowledgment.

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of the following further sums for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers arriving at the Park Barracks:

Wm. Redmond, Jr.	$50 00	Benjamin Stone	$50 00
Walter Roome	10 00	A Friend	1 00
J. H. May	20 00	Two Young Men	50
W. J. Sherwood	5 00	Mr. Pettigrew	25 00
Charles J. Marshall	50 00	Miss Leroy	5 00
N. A. Murdock	25 00	D. plus D	10 00
C. F. Dambmann	25 00	Little Henry	50
H. Marause	25 00	Miss Josie Russell	55
Sawyer, Wallace & Co.	25 00	A Gentleman from Rhode Island	2 00
Middleton & Co.	10 00	City of New-York	500 00
Cash	15 00	A Gentleman	100 00
H. Stricker	25 00	Scholars of Free Academy	152 50
A. S. Jarvis	10 00	Cash	50
Wm. Agnew & Sons	40 00	Hugh N. Camp	25 00
Sophie and Estelle Zillien	12 50	Ladies at No. 22 Warren-street, by Miss Deneker	8 13
Rev. Dr. Farley	50 00	Edward McClellan	20 00
A Friend	5 00	C. Russell Hone	1 25
Charles Taylor	5 00		
A Friend, by Miss Hone	5 00		
Total			$1,314 43

The donation from E. A. BEAUPLAND, stated in previous acknowledgment at ten dollars, was in reality twenty.

GEO. BLISS, Jr., Paymaster-General.

JULY 1, 1862.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

IDIOSYNCRACIES OF AN AUCTIONEER'S ADVERTISEMENT.—One of our most prominent Nassau-street auctioneers advertised yesterday, a "sale of valuable paintings, statuary," &c., by order of the executors of the late Hon. S. E. HUFFNAGLE, "late Ambassador from the United States to India." However known to to fame HUFFNAGLE may be, his office seems to have been involved in some obscurity, for the auctioneer called him "our Consul," and the catalogue "then first Consul-General of the United States to British India." Then we had a "Birth of our Saviour attributed to REUBEN" in the advertisement, and "attributed to RUBENS" in the catalogue—the buyer pays his money and takes his choice. We are likewise informed in the flaming advertisement that the statuary was presented to *the* Rajah of India. Which Rajah? We might as well be told that it was sold to *the* Senator of the United States, *the* Alderman, or *the* Councilman. Tell us, oh auctioneer, which Rajah? Let us not remain in fear of purchasing the property of some Rajah-stic Nana Sahib. Furthermore, this wonderful advertisement, which, being published in the *Herald*, must be regarded with suspicion, tells us that one of the pictures was presented to Mr. HUFFNAGLE by the "English Ambassador to India." Why, oh sapient auctioneer—why not tell us of the American Ambassador to Washington, or to California? The pictures were sold, however, and brought about as much as would pay for frames. If RUBENS and CORREGGIO were alive, they would, no doubt, sue the auctioneer for damages for attributing such pictures to them. In one "Nativity," the figures looked as pleased as if they were contemplating the pyrotechnics in the Park, while in the other, they are as glum as if they had operated for a rise in Wall-street, and just heard the news from the peninsula. The statuette makes the little corporal look like Pio IX. One finger points to the ground like that of a boy in school sentenced to serve as a finger-post for a particular nail in the floor. The right hand is in the position of the famous Indian who holds out a bunch of cigars in front of the tobacco shops. The Emperor was, however, finely cut, and brought $500. When his regal robes are cleaned he will make quite a presentable appearance.

A PLEASING INCIDENT AT THE PARK BARRACKS HOSPITAL—PRESENTATION OF FLOWERS.—Yesterday afternoon a pleasing incident occurred at the Park Barracks, which will not soon be forgotten by the sick and wounded soldiers. Rev. Mr. VAN METER, Superintendent of the "Howard Mission," No. 37 New-Bowery, had received permission to bring some of the children under his charge to the Hospital, and early in the afternoon he made his appearance, with about half a score of neatly-dressed little girls, each one of whom was fairly laden down with bouquets of fresh and fragrant flowers. These were distributed among the sick and wounded, not one being neglected, and in many cases the grateful thanks with which the flowers were acknowledged were accompanied by tears which could not be restrained. It was a touching and pleasing occasion.

Movements of the President's Wife.—Mrs. President Lincoln's arrival at the Metropolitan Hotel in this City was announced in yesterday's papers, much to the surprise and chagrin, we learn, of the lady herself, who was in hopes that her visit would remain unknown, or at least unheralded to the public. It seems to be the misfortune of the President's family not to be able to gratify their passion for traveling *incog.* Mrs. Lincoln's present visit to this City, we understand, was merely for the purpose of getting a little relaxation, and to meet her son, who is a student at Cambridge University. She was not accompanied by any male attendant, but only by a lady friend who has relatives here. She remained at the Metropolitan Hotel yesterday, and will return to Washington in a day or two.

Monthly Report of the Dispensaries.—During the month of June, medical and surgical services, vaccination and medicine were afforded gratuitously to 11,676 persons by the seven dispensaries of New-York. Of these there were visited and treated at their dwellings 1,664, at the dispensaries 9,812, and 1,864 were vaccinated; 22,011 prescriptions were gratuitously dispensed at the several offices, being an average of more than two to each patient. The principal causes of death were diphtheria, scarlatina and phthisis. The prevailing diseases chiefly affected the respiratory system. Among the most important were rubeola, scarlatina and cholera infantum.

Suicide of an Hospital Patient.—John Connelly, a patient at Bellevue Hospital, committed suicide, yesterday, by hanging himself by the neck to the iron railing of his bedroom window. The deceased had been under treatment during the last three days for *delirium tremens*, and was placed in the charge of a watchman; but he managed to evade the vigilance of his keeper, and succeeded in destroying himself in the manner above described. Coroner Collin held an inquest upon the body.

A Fatal Stage Accident.—An inquest was held, yesterday, at Bellevue Hospital, upon the body of Mortimer Hurley, a native of Ireland, aged fifty years, who died from the effects of injuries received by being run over by a stage, on the 4th inst. The Coroner was unable to ascertain the name of the driver or the number of the vehicle. The deceased leaves a wife and several children at his late residence, No. 23 Laight-street.

A Coachman Killed by a Fall.—John Robinson, a coachman in the employ of Mr. N. H. Wolfe, who resides on the corner of Fifth-avenue and Ninth-street, died, yesterday, at Bellevue Hospital, from the effects of injuries accidentally received by falling through a skylight while engaged in carrying a trunk down-stairs. Coroner Collin held an inquest upon the body. The deceased was a native of Ireland, aged thirty-five years.

The Commissioners of Charities and Corrections did not hold any meeting yesterday, the Board being occupied with the care of the sick and wounded soldiers. The regular weekly statement will be made to-day.

The Excise Commissioners.—The Board met yesterday, and granted fifty licenses, receiving over two hundred additional, which were favorably acted on, and will be issued probably this day.

Found Drowned.—The body of an unknown man was yesterday morning found floating in the East River on Brooklyn shore. He was taken to the foot of Sackett-street, and the Coroner notified.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Accidents.—A man named John Carey, residing in Cherry-street, New-York, was taken to the Long Island College Hospital yesterday, having been seriously injured at the Atlantic Basin, by a stone falling upon his head, while removing ballast from the hold of a ship.... Thomas Taggart, 8 years old, was drowned yesterday while bathing in Bushwick Creek.... A man named Brannan was killed at the Navy-Yard on Wednesday evening, by a "shoe" falling upon him in the dry-dock.... James Buckley, laborer, had one of his shoulders dislocated, and was otherwise seriously injured on Wednesday, while at work in a cellar on Smith near Deane-street, by a bank of earth falling upon him.... Mary E. Bloodgood, 7 years old, was fatally injured on Wednesday evening by falling from an upper window at No. 2 Franklin-place, to the sidewalk.... The body of a boy was found near the foot of Joralemon-street; as the body was naked it is supposed the boy was drowned while bathing.

Inquests.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Hegeman on the body of an unknown man, taken out of the water at the foot of Degraw-street, when a verdict of death from drowning was rendered. Deceased was about six feet high, and had a black ribbed woolen shirt, black pilot-cloth coat, no pantaloons, and thick boots. The body had been in the water a long time, and was shockingly mutilated.... Coroner Morris held an inquest at No. 196 Fulton-avenue, on the body of Elizabeth Kelly, who died from injuries received by her clothes taking fire.

Court of Sessions.—In this Court, yesterday, Samuel Smallwood, indicted for maintaining a nuisance in the shape of a bone-boiling establishment in the Ninth Ward, was found guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of $250, and to be imprisoned for six months in the Penitentiary. Thomas Baker and James Seman, indited for burglary, were convicted of larceny, and sentenced, each, to six months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

Painful Accident.—The horses attached to a hearse containing the body of a man, ran away near the Cypress Hills Cemetery, yesterday, when the carriage was dashed to pieces, and the corpse thrown out and badly mutilated.

City Court.—Calendar this day—Nos. 45, 46, 48, 52, 54, 56, 57, 58, 61, 35, 63, 64, 65, 71, 6, 2, 3, 19, 25, 47, 18. Equity cases and issues of law will be taken up in this Court on Monday next.

NEW-JERSEY.

Funeral of Lieut. Chazotte.—The funeral of Lieut. Adolphus I. Chazotte, of Company F, Seventh Regiment, New-Jersey Volunteers, who was killed in the battle at Mechanicsville, took place yesterday afternoon, from St. Mathew's Episcopal Church, Sussex-street, Jersey City. The services were conducted by the Rector, Rev. I Brinton Smith, and the edifice was crowded with a deeply affected congregation. Besides the usual funeral services, according to the ritual of the Episcopal Church, a very impressive discourse was delivered by the rector. At the conclusion of the exercises, the body was borne to the hearse, and the cortege wended its way to New-York Bay Cemetery, where the remains were interred. The Independence Guard, Capt. Fred. Grain, attended by a fine band, acted as an escort, and Col. Speer and the staff officers of the Second Regiment, N. J. S. M., were pall-bearers.

Sale of Building Lots.—One hundred and sixty-nine desirable building lots, situated opposite the Reservoir in Hudson City, were sold, Wednesday, at public auction, by David Scott. These lots include the property known as Lake Lincoln, which, last Winter, was used as a skating pond. The prices ranged from $180 to $515.

Odd Fellows' Election.—The election for officers of the Grand Lodge of New-Jersey is now progressing in the Odd Fellows' Lodges. Iroquois Lodge voted last night, and Hudson Lodge will cast its vote on Monday evening next. Mechanics' and Columbia Lodges held their election at their last regular sessions.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—July 10, 1862.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President; Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Froment, Ottiwell, Farley and Genet.

The minutes of the meeting of June 30 were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By the President—

Petition of American Seamen's Friend Society.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By the President—

Petition of property owners in North Moore-street, extending from Hudson-street to West Broadway, to have a sewer built in said street.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

RESOLUTIONS.

By the President—

Resolved, That the resolution granting a location to Hose Company Number Five be altered to read Engine Company Number Forty-seven, and that the Comptroller be directed to advertise for lot for said Company.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

By Alderman Dayton—

Whereas, The Government of the United States has recently called upon the country for three hundred thousand men to reinforce the armies of the Republic; and

Whereas, The people of the City of New-York, in common with their fellow-citizens throughout the State and the nation, are devoted to the cause of the Union, Liberty and the Constitution, and are inspired with a single and resolute purpose to maintain the integrity and supremacy of the National Government, and the honor of our flag, and to defeat and put down the existing revolt of the Southern Confederate States; and

Whereas, The effectiveness of the reinforcements to our army, called for by the General Government, will be greatly enhanced by their early enlistment and equipment for the field; and,

Whereas, Every member of the community should bear his share of the burdens of the present war, and should contribute according to his ability, to bring the contest to a summary and victorious termination; and,

Whereas, The workingmen and yeomanry of our land, upon whose stalwart forms the Government leans for its support in the present exigency, are at this time obtaining full employment in their usual mechanical and agricultural avocations, and can be called from these pursuits to take up arms for the defence of our liberties and institutions, only at a great pecuniary sacrifice to themselves and their families; therefore,

Resolved, That the Common Council of the City of New-York pledge the faith of the corporate authorities and people of the City of New-York to pay to every soldier who has enlisted or shall enlist in the National Army to make up the complement to be furnished by the City of New-York under the recent call for troops made by the President of the United States, a bounty of one hundred dollars, if the soldier be a married man or the head of a family, and the sum of fifty dollars if the soldier be an unmarried man or leave no family dependent upon him for support; and further resolved that the Joint Committee on National Affairs be charged with the duty of reporting to this Board at its next meeting an ordinance providing for a loan to pay the bounty pledged by the foregoing resolution, and regulating the payment of such bounty, and containing provisions to secure to the families of the volunteers the benefits or a portion of the benefits of such bounty.

Alderman Farley moved to lay the paper over.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment and Farley—11.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Brady, Chipp, Dayton, Frear and Genet—6.

By Alderman Smith—

Resolved, That the Joint Special Committee on National Affairs of the Common Council, be and they are hereby authorized and directed to confer with His Excellency E. D. Morgan, Governor of the State of New-York, with a view of devising and arranging enlistments, and of maturing some arrangement or concert of action between the City and State authorities, with a view of giving immediate and adequate response to the recent proclamation of the President of the United States, calling for additional volunteers from this State, the said Committee to report the result of such conference to the Common Council for their consideration.

Alderman Walsh moved that said resolution be amended by adding thereto the words "at the next meeting."

Which was carried.

And the resolution was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Genet—17.

By Alderman Jeremiah—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to request the Adjutant-General of the State of New-York, to furnish, at his earliest convenience, a list of all persons who have been discharged, or deserted from the service of the United States, from the date of the first enlistment to the present time, and also request the said Adjutant-General to furnish him with a list monthly hereafter, of all such discharges of soldiers enlisted from this City, giving the proper name of each person so discharged, with the regiment and company to which he was attached, with a view of preventing any abuse of the fund set apart by the Corporation of this City for the relief of the families of volunteers.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Dayton—

Whereas, As this Common Council has received intelligence of the death of Edward C. West, Surrogate of the County of New-York, a citizen of a generous and noble nature, and of the purest and most exalted character, and a public officer of the most commendable efficiency, and irreproachable faithfulness and integrity; and,

Whereas, The death of Mr. West is a great and mournful loss to the public, as well as to his surviving family and friends; therefore,

Resolved, If the Board of Councilmen concur, that the members of the Common Council will attend the funeral of Mr. West, and will wear the usual badge of mourning; and further,

Resolved, That the Common Council tender to the widow of Mr. West their sincere condolence in her bereavement, and the expression of their trust that in the assurances which will come to her of the high estimation in which he is remembered by his fellow-citizens, she will derive a grateful consolation in her affliction.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions, duly authenticated, be transmitted to the widow of Mr. West.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Mitchell—

Resolved, That permission be and it is hereby given to Samuel Faroat to continue his stand for the sale of potatoes on the northwest corner of Robinson-street, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley, Genet—13.

Negative—Aldermen Brady, Dayton—2.

By Alderman Chipp—

Resolved, That permission be, and the same is hereby given, to Job S. Platt, to keep a newspaper stand at the lower end of Abingdon-square, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By the President—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Mrs. Scott to have a show-case in front of her door, number three and twenty-nine Canal-street, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That Fiftieth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, be graded and regulated under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and all ordinances appertaining to the grading and regulating of the above street be hereby repealed.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By the same—

Resolved, That Forty-ninth-street, between Lexington and Sixth avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By the same—

Resolved, That Fifty-ninth-street be regulated and graded, between Third and Fourth avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

By the same—

Resolved, That all the vacant lots between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth streets, Third and Lexington avenues, be fenced, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Health.

MOTION.

Alderman Hall moved that the Committee on Streets be discharged from the further consideration of communications from the Croton Aqueduct Department, with resolution that the ordinance directing Canal-street, from Centre-street to Broadway, to be regulated and repaired, which was opposed by His Honor the Mayor, June thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and it is hereby amended by striking out the word "repaved," and inserting in place thereof the words "paved with trap-block pavement."

Which was carried

And the resolution was adopted on a division, by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, the President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley and Genet—16.

REPORTS.

The Joint Committee on National Affairs presented a report in favor of adopting resolution that section seven of the ordinance to provide relief for the families of volunteers, passed by the Common Council June twelve, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and approved by His Honor the Mayor June eighteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, be altered and amended as follows:

That the word "weekly" be stricken out, and the word "semi-monthly" inserted in place thereof, the paragraph then to read as follows:

"Payments shall be made semi-monthly."

Which was adopted.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of adopting resolution that Eighty-fourth-street, between Third and Sixth avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, the property owners benefited by the improvement to pay one-half of the expense thereof, and the City the remainder.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report in favor of adopting ordinance that Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, from Union-square to the First-avenue, be paved with trap block pavement, one-half of the expense thereof to be paid by the property owners and one-half by the City, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Fire Department presented a report in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to advertise for a location for Engine Company number Eighteen, to be within the following boundaries: Sixth-avenue, Eighth-avenue, and Thirty-eighth and Forty-second streets.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Public Health presented a report in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the low and sunken lots between One Hundred and Twenty-eighth and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth streets and the Third and Fourth avenues, be filled in under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report in favor of adopting resolution that Broadway, from Thirty-fifth-street to Forty-second-street, be paved with trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report in favor of adopting a resolution that Broadway, from Twenty-fourth to Thirty-second streets, be paved with trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was laid over.

The Joint Special Committee on the Celebration of the Fourth of July presented a report in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the persons, and for the amounts named, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from D. D. Tompkins, Assistant Quartermaster-General, in relation to receiving bodies of deceased soldiers, and passing the same through the City without the formality of the City Inspector's permit.

Which was referred to the City Inspector, with power.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner asking for authority to purchase, by contract, a bell for the Union Market bell-tower.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

A communication was received from the Chief Engineer of the New-York Fire Department, transmitting annual report for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Which was received and the usual number of copies ordered to be printed in document form.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Resolution, with an ordinance, to pave Elm-street, from Duane to Reade-street, with trap block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley and Genet—17.

Resolution, directing the Comptroller to draw his warrant in favor of George Patterson for the sum of two thousand two hundred and three dollars and fifty cents for painting, frescoing and decorating the Chamber of Board of Aldermen.

Which was lost for want of the required number of votes, designated by the amended charter of eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, as follows:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Reed, Mitchell, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley, Genet—9.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Brady, Chipp, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Froment—8.

Subsequently the above action was reconsidered, and the paper laid over.

Resolution, to construct a receiving basin and culvert at or near the southwest corner of Leonard and Baxter streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompany ingordinance therefore be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen, Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Genet—16.

Report of Committee on Sewers, with resolution to build a receiving basin and culvert on the southwest corner of Thirty-second-street and Madison-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Genet—17.

Report of Committee on Sewers, with resolution to build a sewer in Vestry-street, from Hudson to Greenwich street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted on a division by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Genet—16.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in adopting resolutions that crosswalks be laid in the Fourth-avenue, at the intersection of Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Genet—17.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that the sidewalk on south side of Thirty-ninth-street, between Madison and Park avenues, be flagged a space of four feet wide, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—16.

Report of Committee on Fire Department in favor of adopting a resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for constructing a steam fire-engine for the use of Engine Company Number One, to be similar to the ones now in use by Engine Company Number Twenty-six and Engine Company Number Thirty-three.

Which was adopted on a division by the following vote.

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Genet—15.

Resolution from the Board of Councilmen, directing the Street Commissioner to fit up the cellar of Engine Company Number Nine, at an expense not to exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was adopted on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley, Genet—14.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

By Alderman Dayton—

Alderman Farley moved to take up and consider preamble reciting the fact of the veto of resolution and ordinance, establishing the Saint Joseph Hospital, of which the Sisters of Charity had consented to assume control: that hundreds of sick and disabled soldiers are weekly arriving here, to whom the experience and tender care of these Christian ladies would be a consolation; that the object of the resolution and ordinance was to secure a commodious and healthy building, where the sick and wounded soldiers would be properly cared for by the Sisters of Charity, which object, so far as the City authorities are concerned, is frustrated by such act; that the Board of Aldermen is anxious this object should be attained, with resolution that this Board recommend to the Commissioners of the Central Park to put the building which had been selected for such hospital at the service of the State, to be used as a hospital, under the charge and arrangement of the Sisters of Charity; and that if the State authorities should accept the building, and have not funds at command appropriated for the purpose of paying the expenses of a hospital, then that this Board pledges itself to appropriate and furnish such amount as may be necessary to defray such expenses.

Which was carried.

Alderman Farley moved to amend said resolution by striking therefrom the words following, to wit:

"*And be it further Resolved*, That if the State authorities should accept the offer of the building, and have not funds at command or appropriated for the purpose of paying the expenses of a hospital, then that this Board pledge itself to appropriate and furnish such amount as may be necessary to defray such expenses."

Which was carried.

And the preamble and resolution as amended were adopted.

Alderman Farley moved to take up and consider the report of the Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that the sidewalks of Seventy-second-street, between Fifth and Eighth avenues, be made thirty feet wide, and that the owners of the property thereon be granted permission to inclose fifteen feet of the said sidewalks so widened, for court yards, similar to the regulation of portions of the Fifth-avenue, Thirty-fourth, Twenty-third and Seventy-ninth streets, the Corporation reserving the right to revoke said permission, when, in their opinion, the necessities of the City may require it.

Which was carried.

Aldermen Froment moved that said report be recommitted to the Committee on Roads.

Which was lost, on a division, by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Hall, Brady, Chipp, Dayton, Frear, Froment, Genet—7.

Negative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—10.

Alderman Farley moved that said report be laid over.

Which was carried.

Subsequently—

Alderman Boole moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the report was laid over.

Which was carried.

And the same was adopted, on a division, by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Reed, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—12.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Brady, Chipp, Froment, Genet—5.

On motion, the Board then adjourned.

The President then declared that the Board stood adjourned until Monday, the fourteenth instant, at one o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION.

Thursday, July 10, 1862—5 o'clock P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, No. 16 City Hall.

Present—Charles C. Pinckney, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members: Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Ross, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Hogan—

Whereas, Owing to the scarcity of coin of a small denomination, and the inconvenience to our citizens arising therefrom, it is important that some action should be had by the Common Council to relieve the wants of the people of this City in that respect; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Committees on Finance of the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen be directed to confer with the Comptroller, City Chamberlain and Counsel to the Corporation, as to the propriety and power of issuing City notes of a small denomination of a value calculated to obviate the difficulty now existing; and that they be further directed to report the result of such conference at the earliest practical moment.

Councilman Trotter moved that the same be laid on the table.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Ross, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—18.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Miller—2.

By Councilman Hogan—

Resolved, That the cobble-stone pavement in Rector-street, from Broadway to West-street, be repaired forthwith, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Hazleton—

Whereas, Many of the newspapers of the City publish advertisements of Committees without any authority, and afterward present their bills to the Clerk to be certified; therefore

Resolved, That the Clerk of this Board be directed to send advertisements of the various Committees to such Corporation newspapers only as may be designated by the Chairman, and he is hereby directed not to certify any bills for advertisements of Committees as aforesaid unless authorized by the Chairman.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Snyder—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to Ludwig Scheff to fill in the sidewalk in front of his premises corner of Sixty-third-street and Ninth-avenue, under the direction of the Street Commissioner and at his own expense, provided the same be done within three months from the date of the passage of this resolution.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Jones—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Peter Yale for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, to be in full for badges or insignia of office furnished the Justices of the Police Courts of the City. The amount to be charged to the appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Repper—

Resolved, That an extension be built to the house of Hook and Ladder Company Number Five, the same to be twenty-five feet in depth, and three stories in height; also that the doorway be enlarged to the width of ten feet, the above work to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

By Councilman Snyder—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to fill in sunken lots on the westerly side of the Eleventh-avenue, between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth streets.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

REPORTS.

Report of Committee on Fire Department in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to procure a new bell for the Union Market bell tower, by advertising for proposals for the same.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Streets in favor of adopting resolution that a crosswalk be laid across Whitehall street, opposite number Thirty-four and a half, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the First Directress of the Wilson Industrial School for the sum of five hundred dollars, which sum is hereby donated to said institution, and the Comptroller is hereby directed to charge the same to the account of Donations.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the President of the Board of Managers of the North Western Dispensary for the sum of One Thousand Dollars, and charge same to its appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the New-York Juvenile Asylum, for the sum of Seven Hundred and Fifty Three Dollars, to refund the amount paid by the said Institution for Taxes for the years one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven and one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, upon the premises formerly occupied by the said Asylum as a House of Reception, situate on the northerly side of Thirteenth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, and numbered 1,361 on the Map of the Fifteenth Ward, and charge the same to account of donations.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting a resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John H. Stearns, President of the Inebriate Reform Society, for the sum of five hundred dollars, to be applied in aid of the funds of the said Society, and that the Comptroller charge the amount to the account of Donations.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting resolution that a sewer with the necessary receiving basins and culverts be built, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, in Essex-street, between Delancey and Rivington streets, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Finance in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of C. M. Schwabe, President of the Jewish Society "Anchi Chesed," in the sum of two hundred and sixty-three dollars and sixty-two cents, to be applied by the said C. M. Schwabe, in payment of assessment on cemetery of said Society in West Forty-fifth-street, known as map Number forty, block Number six, Ward Number Thirty, on account of sewer in Sixth-avenue, from Forty-fourth to Forty-seventh-street, and charge the amount to "Donations."

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Railroads, in favor of adopting resolution that the Eighth-avenue Railroad Company be directed to lay rails on the Eighth-avenue, from the present terminus of the road to Eighty-second-street, and run cars thereon up to 10 o'clock P. M., and thereafter every half hour, until 12 o'clock P. M.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of adopting resolution that the low and sunken land on and adjoining new Avenue East, between One Hundred and Twenty-first and One Hundred and Twenty-third streets, be immediately filled with good and wholesome earth, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance be adopted.

Which was laid over.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

A message was received from His Honor the Mayor, returning without his approval resolution appropriating eight thousand dollars for the purpose of making suitable arrangements for the celebration of the recent anniversary of our National Independence.

Which was received, laid on the table, directed to be entered at length in the minutes, and published in two of the papers employed by the Corporation, to be selected by the Clerk.

COMMUNICATION.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner in reply to resolution of inquiry as to what steps, if any, have been taken to have piers Nos. 30 and 31 North River repaired.

Which was received, and ordered to be printed in the minutes.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Brice moved that the Committee on Fire Department be discharged from the further consideration of resolution that the house now jointly occupied by Engine Company No. 48 and Hook and Ladder Company No. 2 be set apart for the use of the latter Company upon the occupation of their new location by Engine Company No. 48.

Which was carried.

Councilman Brice moved that said resolution be adopted.

Which was carried.

Councilman Ryan moved that the Committee on Salaries and Offices be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Aldermen that David P. M. O'Brien be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York, in place of John V. Dixey, who died May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Which was carried.

Councilman Ryan moved that the action of the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution be concurred in.

Which was carried.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Preamble reciting the fact of the death of Edward C. West, late Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, as a great and mournful loss to the public as well as to his surviving family and friends, with resolution that the members of the Common Council attend the funeral of Mr. West, and will wear the usual badge of mourning; also, that the Common Council tender to the widow of Mr. West, their condolence in her bereavement, and the expression of their trust that in the assurances which will come to her of the high estimation in which he is remembered by his fellow-citizens, she will derive a grateful consolation in her affliction; also, that a copy of the preamble and resolution, duly authenticated, be transmitted to the widow of Mr. West.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that the pavement in West-street, between Christopher and Gansevoort streets, be repaired immediately, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that permission be given to Samuel Faroat to continue his stand for the sale of potatoes on the northwest corner of Robinson and West streets, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Resolution that permission be given to Mrs. Scott to have a showcase in part of her door, number three hundred and twenty-nine Canal-street, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution that the Croton Board be directed to pave East Thirty-ninth-street, from the Fourth to Madison-avenue, with trap-block pavement, the property owners to pay half of the expense, and the City the remaining half, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Belgian Pavement.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to cause the sidewalk on the northeast corner of Twenty-seventh-street and Sixth-avenue, and on the north side of Twenty-seventh-street, from the corner of Second-avenue one hundred feet east, to be reflagged full width, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to have a fire telegraph apparatus placed in the house of Engine Company Number Twelve.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

Report of Committee on Finance, with "An Ordinance Making Additional Appropriations for the Support of the Government of the City of New-York, for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one," as follows:

Section 1. In order to provide means for the payment of persons whose services are deemed necessary for the proper inforcement and faithful execution of the laws and ordinances of this City, in addition to the amounts or sums heretofore appropriated for the support of the City Government, the following sums of money are hereby respectively appropriated to and for the objects and purposes hereinafter set forth, that is to say:

Printing for the Common Council—For printing and binding the journals, documents and proceedings of each Board of the Common Council, and the reports of the Committees of each Board, for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, twenty-five thousand dollars, ($25,000.)

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to request the Adjutant-General of the State of New-York to furnish, at his earliest convenience, a list of all persons who have been discharged or deserted from the service of the United States, from the date of the first enlistments to the present time, and also request the said Adjutant-General to furnish him with a list, monthly, hereafter, of all such discharges of soldiers enlisted from this City, giving the proper name of each person so discharged, with the regiment and company to which he was attached, with a view of preventing any abuse of the fund set apart by the Corporation of this City for the relief of the families of volunteers.

Which was concurred in.

Preamble, reciting the part of the veto of resolution and ordinance establishing the St. Joseph's Hospital, of which the Sisters of Charity had consented to assume control; that hundreds of sick and disabled soldiers are weekly arriving here, to whom the experience and tender care of these Christian ladies would be a consolation; that the object of the resolution and ordinance was to secure a commodious and healthy building where the sick and wounded soldiers would be properly cared for by the Sisters of Charity, which object, so far as the City authorities are concerned, is frustrated by such veto; that the Board of Aldermen is anxious this object should be attained, with the resolution that the Board recommend to the Committee of the Central Park to put the building which had been selected in such hospital at the service of the authorities of the State, to be used as a hospital, under the charge and management of the Sisters of Charity.

Councilman Hogan moved that said preamble and resolutions be amended by striking therefrom the words "Board of Aldermen" wherever they occur, and insert in lieu thereof the words "Common Council."

Which was carried.

Councilman Lent moved, as a still further amendment, that the preamble be stricken out altogether.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Ross, The President, Trotter—8.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Ryan, Webster, Snyder, Brice and Long—12.

And the preamble and resolutions as amended, were adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Snyder, Brice, Long—13.

Negative—Councilmen Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Ross, The President, Trotter—7.

Resolution, that a receiving basin and culvert be built at or near the southwest corner of Leonard and Baxter streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefore be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

Resolution, that Elm-street, from Duane to Reade-street, be paved with trap block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, the City to pay one-half of the cost thereof, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Communication from the Croton Aqueduct Board, with resolution that the ordinance directing Canal-street, from Centre-street to Broadway, to be regulated and repaved, which was approved by His Honor the Mayor June thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, be amended by striking out the word "repaved" and inserting in place thereof the words "paved with trap block pavement."

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Lent, Ross, Trotter, Brice—16.

Negative—The President—1.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Councilman Trotter—

Resolved, That the sunken rock in Harlem, at the foot of One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, be removed, under the direction of the [illegible].

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Webster—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to advertise for proposals for the purchase of a lot of ground, within the following boundaries, viz.: Norfolk, Rivington, Stanton, Essex and Houston streets. The same to be used as a location for Tompkins Hose Company Number Sixteen.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Brice—13.

Negative—Councilmen Lent, Ross, The President, Trotter—4.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Councilman Hayes moved a reconsideration of the vote by which was lost at the last meeting resolution from the Board of Aldermen, that permission be given to Palanca & Ascalanta to receive and deliver goods from the sidewalk in front of their premises, Number One Hundred and Seven Pearl-street.

Which was carried.

And the same was again lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Brice—11.

Negative—Councilman Jones, Gedney, Lent, Ross, Babcock, Trotter—6.

Councilman Hayes moved that the unfavorable vote be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

Councilman Hogan moved that the Board now adjourn.

Which was lost.

Councilman Hogan moved that when the Board does adjourn they do so to meet on the first Monday in August.

Which was carried.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant for the sum of two thousand dollars in favor of the Charitable Fund of the New-York Fire Department, and charge the same to the account of donations.

Which was postponed.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen, designating the New-York *Staats Zeitung* a full official paper, with veto of His Honor the Mayor.

(By Board of Aldermen, resolution adopted, notwithstanding the objection of His Honor the Mayor, two-thirds of all the members elected having voted in favor thereof.

Which was postponed.

Resolution, of the Board of Aldermen, that the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars be appropriated for the purpose of properly ventilating the Chamber of that Board, the same to be done under the direction of the Special Committee appointed to superintend the fitting up of the Chamber.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazelton, Gedney, Lent, Ross, Trotter, Brice—16.

Negative—The President—1.

Resolution, that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for the building of a house for the use of Hose Company No. Thirty-seven, on the lot lately purchased for the said Company by the Comptroller,

Which was lost for want of a constitutional vote, as follows:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Healy, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Brice—11.

Negative—Councilmen Lent, Ross, The President, Trotter—4.

Councilman Brice moved that such unfavorable vote be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

And the paper was postponed.

Subsequently,

Councilman Brice moved that the same be again taken up and considered.

Which was carried.

And the resolution was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Brice—13.

Negative—Councilmen Lent, Ross, The President, Trotter—4.

Report of Commissioner on Public Health, in favor of adopting resolutions that the vacant lots Nos. 1352 and 1354, Broadway, between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh-streets, be fenced in under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilman Hogan, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Lent, Ross, The President, Trotter, Brice—17.

Report of Committee on Sewers in favor of adopting resolution that the sum of two thousand dollars be appropriated to defray the expenses incurred in procuring the necessary surveys and plans for the establishment of a uniform system of drainage for the upper part of the City, being the amount estimated by the Croton Aqueduct Department, as the cost of said work; also, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant for said amount on the presentation of proper vouchers that said work has been done in accordance with the plans and specifications proposed by the Croton Aqueduct Department.

(In Board of Councilmen May 26, June 12 and June 26, lost for want of constitutional votes; subsequently reconsidered and postponed.)

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

Resolution, that the Street Commissioner be directed to purchase the steamer now used by Hose Company No. 21, at an expense not to exceed $3,000.

Which was postponed.

Report of Committee on Railroads, in favor of adopting resolution that the Hudson River Railroad Company be directed not to run any train, locomotive or steam-engine in less time than eight minutes, from Thirtieth-street to Fifty-fourth-street, nor in any case to run in less than eight minutes from Fifty-fourth-street to Thirtieth-street, nor at a greater speed than eight miles per hour during that distance.

Which was laid on the table.

Report of Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to cause all the necessary repairs to the Pier foot of Thirtieth street, North River, to be made forthwith.

Which was postponed.

Communication from the Street Commissioner submitting a report of the business transactions of that Department for the quarter ending June thirty, with reports of bureaus, &c.

Council Gross moved that the same be referred to the Committee on Finance.

Which was lost.

Councilman Gross moved that the same be laid over.

Which was carried.

Councilman Ryan moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until the first Monday in August, at five o'clock P. M.

JAS. M. SWEENEY, Clerk.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 10, 1862.

$15,000	U. S. 6s '81. Reg.	102
500	U. S. 6s, '81, Oreg. W. Ln. ¾ yearly.	100
5,000	U. S. 5s '74 Cou.	90
2,000	U. S. 6s '68 Reg.	100⅛
3,000	U. S. 6s '81 Cou.	102¼
7,000	do	102
8,000	Tr. 7 3-10 ⅌ ct. N.	104⅛
2,000	Kentucky St. 6s.	95
5,000	Ill. Cou. B. 1870.	100
1,000	Ill. Cou. B. 1879.	102½
5,000	Tenn. State 6s '90	53¾
12,000	do	54
10,000	do b30	54¼
1,000	Ill. War Loan	98½
8,000	Virginia State 6s.	53
5,000	N. C. State 6s	70
4,000	Mo. State 6s	49¼
2,000	do	49
5,000	do b30	49⅛
2,000	do	48⅞
10,000	do	48⅞
1,000	Mo. 6s iss. to Han. & St. Jo	61½
5,000	do b30.	61½
4,500	Cal State 7s	92
2,000	do	92¼
500	N. Y. Cen. 6s	101
3,000	E. R. 3d M. bs. '83.	98
18,000	Erie R. 4th M. B.	90½
1,000	B., N. Y. & E. 1st M	88
7,000	Mich. Cen. 8 ⅌ ct. 1st M. S. F. C. B's	107½
4,000	do	107
1,000	C. B. & Q. R. 8 ⅌ c. b.	106
11,000	Mich. So. 2d M.	83¼
3,500	Ill. Cen. R. B.	93½
3,000	T. H. & Al. 2d M.	82½
3,000	C. & N. W. S. F. B.	96
5,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	64
10,000	C. & N. W. A. 1st B.	50
5,000	C. & N. W. 2d M.	32
5,000	do b30	32¼
2,000	To. & W. 1st M.	91¼
3,000	do	91½
1,000	To. & Wa. 2d M.	64¼
500	To. & W. Int. B	78
1,000	P. Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	92
19,500	P. Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	80
1,000	D. M. & To. 1st M.	92¼
40	Tradesmen's Bank	100
50	Am. Ex. Bank	95½
12	Hanover Bank	85
20	Park Bank	108½
30	do	109
20	Mechanics' Bank	102
50	Erie Railway	36¾
300	do	36¼
20	do	36
50	do s60	36
100	Erie R. Preferred	63¼
50	do	63⅞
10,000	American Gold	117⅜
45,000	do	117
5,000	do b30	117
10,000	do s30	116⅜
5,000	do s30	116¼
20,000	do	116¼
60,000	do	116
20,000	do s60	115
5,000	do s30	115
5,000	do s60	114
150	Pacific M. S. Co	107
150	do s10	107
50	do s10	107¼
100	do	107¼
50	do s10	107½
185	do	107¾
8	do	108
50	do s15	107¾
100	do b30	108
50	N. Y. Central R. s30	93
150	do	93¼
50	do b10	93¼
100	do	93½
100	do s10	93
450	do	93
50	do s9	92⅞
20	Bank of Commerce	95
200	Hudson River R.	46⅛
25	do	46¼
150	do	46
300	Harlem Railroad	16⅝
100	do	16½
100	Reading Railroad	58
50	Mich. Cen. R.	62
100	do	61¼
50	do b10	61¼
300	do	61½
25	M. S. & N. I. G'd St. b30	58½
150	do	57½
15	Panama Railroad	132
100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip b30	60
5	do	60
100	do	59¼
100	Clev. and Pitts. R.	23
100	do b30	23½
250	do	23¾
200	do	23½
30	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	124
150	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	70½
200	do	70¼
200	Clev. & Tol. R. R. s30.	48⅛
100	do s60	48½
200	do	48½
500	Chi. & R. I. R. R.	65
50	do	64⅞
50	do	64¼
5	Chi., Burl'n & Q'y R.	78
50	Del., L. & Wes. R. R.	95
50	do	94
50	Tol & Wab. R. R.	19
25	M. & Pr. Du Ch. 2d Pf.	69

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 6s '81 Cou.	102
2,000	Cal. State 7's	93
5,000	Mich. So. 2d M.	83½
15,000	American Gold	116
80,000	do	115¾
10,000	do	115⅞
5,000	do s15.	115⅛
5	Pac. Mail S. Co.	109⅛
160	do	110
100	do	109⅞
50	do b30.	109⅞
100	do s10.	109
50	do	109⅛
300	N. Y. Cen. R.	92¼
100	do	92¼
50	do b30	92⅞
100	do s30	92¼
100	do	92⅞
50	Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.	57½
100	Erie Railway s60	35⅝
100	do	35¾
100	Erie Railway Pref.	62⅞
150	do	63¼
50	Harlem R. b30	16⅞
100	do	16¾
100	Chi. & R. I. R.	64⅞
450	do	65
50	Harlem R. Pref.	38¼
50	Mich. Cen. R.	61⅜
75	do	61⅞
50	do	61⅞
100	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	25¾
100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	59¼
50	do s60	59
200	Galena & Chi. R.	70¾
25	Clev. & Toledo R.	49
200	do	48⅞

Thursday, July 10—P. M.

There was less excitement in the Bullion and Stock Markets to-day than yesterday, though rates continue feverish, and quite variable from hour to hour. The conviction is becoming more general that the Dividend Securities are gradually but surely appreciating in market value, as the United States paper currency, in which all business is now done, becomes superabundant, and the price of Bullion advances. The same feeling is also extending to the Foreign Merchantile Markets, the course of regulation of which is more [illegible] upon the price of Gold and [illegible] of Exchange on London. A heavy business was done at the Stock Board, and also on the Street, in Gold, opening at 117½@117, and running down to 116@115¾ ⅌ cent. The sales of Bills on London, first-class Bankers', opened at 129¼, and left off 128½ ⅌ cent. On the Continent of Europe the rates were about as follows:

Paris—60 days' sight, ⅌ dollar	4f. 32½c.
Paris—3 days' sight, ⅌ dollar	4f. 30c.
Amsterdam—60 days' sight, ⅌ guilder	49¼c.
Frankfort—60 days' sight, ⅌ florin	50c.

The general business at the Stock Exchange was large and well distributed, at prices rather below than up to the average sales of yesterday on the Share list. The National Securities were steady, and nearly all the State Stocks firm. The Treasurer of Illinois, now in the City, has nearly completed his July interest payments, all in Gold. The people of the State have voted down the New Constitution, in part because of its radical provisions against banking upon Illinois Stock, and one important effect of this result is to continue in force the special two mill tax for the reduction of the principal of the State Debt. This tax affords quite one million of dollars per annum, and the money, as heretofore, will be faithfully applied to this object. The dealings in New-York Central opened at 93¼@93 ⅌ cent., but gradually fell off to 92⅞@92⅞, and on the Street between the Boards to 92½@92¼ ⅌ cent. A recovery was then had to 92½@⅝ ⅌ cent., and the final price at the Second Board was made 92⅞ ⅌ cent. Later in the afternoon the dealings were not important in amount, but the price of Central returned to 92⅞ ⅌ cent. The shares of both classes of the Erie Company, and also of the Western Roads, followed closely upon the fluctuations in Central, and at 4½ o'clock the figures stood about as follows, as compared with Wednesday afternoon, the general market quoted steady. There was a further rise in Pacific Mail.

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
N. Y. Central	93¼	92⅞	Illinois Central	60¼	59¾
Erie	36¾	35⅞	Pacific	105½	110
Erie Preferred	64	63⅝	Tennessees	54	54
Rock Island	65⅜	65	Missouris	49	49
Toledo	49¾	48⅜	U. S. 6s, 1881	102½	102
Galena	71¼	70¾	U. S. 7.30 Bonds	104⅞	104⅞
Mich. Central	62⅜	61¾	U. S. Notes [illegible]	108	107⅜
Mich. Southern	26⅛	26	Gold	116⅜	116
Mich. Guarant'd	58⅜	57½	Bills on Lond'n	128½	128½

The exception to the comparative weakness in prices of to-day's market was Pacific Mail shares, which fell, yesterday, upon the general rapid advance in other descriptions, and rose, to-day, against a general panic and slight reaction in the other market. The price reached 109⅞ ⅌ cent., as against 104½ ⅌ cent., the lowest figure yesterday. The recent unaccountable fall seems to have brought in a good many general or moderate buyers for cash, in anticipation of the quarterly dividend of 5 ⅌ cent. in August.

The following are the bids to-day for the City Bank Stocks:

Mechanics'	102½	Bk. of the Republic	[illegible]
America	108	Hanover	[illegible]
Phœnix	103	Irving	70
Tradesmens'	100	Metropolitan	100½
Merchants' Ex.	85	Nassau	98
Commerce	93	Marine	110
American Exchange	95½	Park	109

The Railway Mortgages are generally strong to-day, and the orders at the Board well distributed.

N. Y. Central 6s	101½	M. S. & N. Ia. s. f. 7 ⅌ c.	100½
N. Y. C. 6s, real estate	98	Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ cent., '75.	93½
New-York Cen. 7s, '64	102½	C. H. & A. 2ds, 8 ⅌ c. '70.	83½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	107½	Chi. & N. W., s. f.	95
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76, con.	108	Chi. & N. W. firsts	64½
Erie firsts, '68	106½	Chi. & N. W. firsts ass'd	50
Erie seconds, '64	104	Chi. & N. W. seconds	32
Erie seconds, '79	105	Chi. & N. W. Int. [illegible]	79
Erie thirds, '83	98¼	Han. & St. Joseph 1sts.	52
Erie fourths, '80	90½	Tol. & Wabash firsts	91¼
Erie fifths, '88	83½	Tol. & Wabash seconds.	64¼
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	88	Mil. & P. Du C. firsts	93
Hudson firsts, '69	110	Gal. & Chic. firsts	104
Hudson seconds, s. f. '85	103	Gal. & Chic. seconds	100½
Hudson thirds, '75	93½	Chi. & R. I. firsts	100½
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	104	Cleveland & Tol. s. f.	93
Harlem seconds, '64	102	N. J. Central firsts	105
Mich. C. 8 ⅌ c., '69-'72	104	N. J. Central seconds	103
Mich. C., s. f. '82	106	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. firsts	92
Mich. So 7 ⅌ c., seconds	83		

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN COMPANY, APRIL 1.

Gross earnings of Fiscal Year		$849,000
Operating Expenses		434,000
Net Income		$415,000
First Mortgage Interest		339,500
Surplus over First Mortgage Interest		$75,500

The liens upon the Road are:

First S. Fund Mortgage	$1,250,000	
First General Mortgage	3,650,000—	$4,850,000
Deferred Interest Bonds		750,000
Appleton Extension Bonds	$184,000	
Flagg Trust Bonds	245,000—	$429,000
Second Mortgage 6 ⅌ cent		2,000,000
On 213 miles finished work		$8,035,000
Capital Stock		2,955,000
Together		$10,[illegible]

For the first quarter of the new Fiscal Year the earnings, April, May and June, show an improvement of 25 ⅌ cent. over last season. The June returns, just made up, are:

June, 1862	$104,382
June, 1861	83,229
Increase this season	$21,153

The Road is to be extended this Summer to Green Bay, by the avails of a separate and distinct mortgage on that part of the line, say on 26 miles.

The market for Money in Wall-street is growing easier on the liberal disbursements by the Government and the scarcity of prime merchant paper. The Brokers are generally supplying their wants at 5@6 ⅌ cent. according to the class of collateral, the lower figure being accepted on United States Stocks and Treasury paper. The following is a statement of the banks of the three principal Cities of the Union, for the last week compared with the previous one, and the corresponding time of 1861:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circulation.
New-York, July 5.	$148,643,718	$127,456,531	$31,790,519	$9,290,815
Boston, July 7	64,590,268	26,868,862	7,934,037	[illegible]
Phila., July 7	[illegible]	24,367,782	5,545,007	4,[illegible]
Total	$216,440,647	$178,733,178	$45,269,563	$20,[illegible]
Last week	241,896,978	178,508,885	44,207,812	19,471,429
Last year	196,257,516	124,195,552	58,460,490	17,[illegible]

The earnings by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad line for the month were:

June, 1862	$525,081 77
June, 1861	149,186 54
Increase	$75,895 23

The Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway earned for

June, 1862	$144,915 42
June, 1861	141,771 03
Increase for June, 1862	$3,144 39
The Company earned the first 6 mos. '62	$530,712 93
The Company earned the first 6 mos. '61	445,048 05
Increase for 6 months of 1862	$85,664 88

The *Evening Post* reports of the old Chicago and Mississippi Road, now the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago, as follows:

> "The Bondholders of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad met yesterday to consider and vote upon the modifications proposed to be made by their Committee in the plan for the issue of the Bonds and Stock under the new organization, and to decide upon the settlement the Committee have negotiated with parties whose claims have so long stood in the way of the consummation of the organization. The utmost harmony prevailed in the meeting, and the plans of the Committee were approved and adopted by an almost unanimous vote. The road will have only one mortgage upon it for $2,700,000, of which $600,000 will have a preference and a sinking fund to secure the early payment of that amount, which is appropriated to the satisfaction of the 5 ⅌ cent. lien and other unliquidated orders of the Court. Holders of the old Chicago and Mississippi first mortgage bonds will get for each $1,000 of old bonds, $1,050 in new first mortgage bonds, (of which $50 will be preferred bonds,) and about $500 in new income bonds. Of income bonds, about $1,000,000 are to be issued for funding the old coupons on the first mortgage bonds, leaving the whole debt on the road under $4,000,000, and the old second mortgage bondholders will then come in for preference stock for principal and interest on the bonds."

The Brevoort Fire Insurance Company have declared a dividend of 5 ⅌ cent., payable on demand.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Receipts, $706,811, including $190,000 for Customs; payments, $1,939,782 28; balance, $8,978,011 29.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price Two Cents; mailed at Six Dollars year; with Sunday edition, Seven Dollars per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two Dollars a year; two copies Three Dollars; five copies Five Dollars. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Margot, the Poultry Dealer—The Four Sisters.

WALLACK'S—Orange Blossoms—Ireland as It Was.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Night Dancers.

WINTER GARDEN—Prof. Anderson.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, No. 514 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS—6th-av. and 14th-st.—Opera, Ballet and Pantomime.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Commodore Nutt, the $30,000 Nutt—Living Whale, &c., at all Hours—Dramatic Performances at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—Hall of Minstrelsy—No. 585 Broadway.

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 749 Broadway—"Cinderella" and Other Fine Pictures, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The War Department, our Washington correspondent informs us, has at last determined upon a general exchange of prisoners.

A very interesting account of the visit of the President to the army of the Potomac, is given in the letter of one of our Special Correspondents, this morning. His stay with Gen. McClellan and his brave army, seems to have been a very pleasant one. He reviewed the entire line, in company with Gen. McClellan and his Staff, and was everywhere received with the greatest enthusiasm by the troops, who mingled their cheers with the salvos of artillery with which he was greeted. Subsequent to the review, he returned to the steamer on which he went up the James, accompanied by Gen. McClellan, and after an hour's consultation, quietly took his departure.

The batteries with which the rebels have sought to annoy our transportation on the James, have done very little damage thus far, and will probably do still less hereafter. They are mounted with light field-guns, easily transported from point to point, but soon driven from any place where they are temporarily located. Both banks of the James will doubtless soon be rendered unsafe for these peripatetic artillerists.

A letter from Engineer James Perry, son of Chamberlain Perry, of the sloop-of-war *Dacotah*, states that his vessel and another has been engaged in the work of dismantling the forts on the James River and removing obstructions therefrom. Mr. Perry speaks of the arrival of gunboats specially adapted to the work of engaging Fort Darling successfully, and it is probable we soon shall hear of its fall. At one of the forts which he assisted in dismantling, the rebels left eleven heavy siege guns, all of which they blew up and destroyed. One of them, a 100-pounder rifled gun, was so heavy as to resist all attempts to burst it, until, as a last resort, a 30-pounder discharged its contents into its mouth, and succeeded in effecting its destruction.

We have advices from Vicksburgh to the 7th inst., at which time the bombardment was still progressing, from above and below. The rebels had a number of siege guns mounted on carriages, which they moved from point to point, as their positions were rendered untenable by the fire of the mortars. The work on the canal, which is to make the place an inland town, was being rapidly prosecuted.

The United States transport *Potomac*, Capt. Brown, from Port Royal on the 6th inst., arrived at this port last evening. The health of our troops in South Carolina continued good. Several of our gunboats had been engaged for several days in making a reconnoissance of the Santee and Wachenaw Rivers, and the results had proved important. Several small vessels, including a steam tug, had been captured, beside numerous flatboats laden with rice. The negroes, on the appearance of the gunboats, came in troops to claim protection, and they were taken off, some six hundred in number. A company of rebel guerrillas, on the morning of the 4th, made a foray upon Pinckney Island, and killed two of our pickets and captured two others. The rebels had also made a demonstration at Port Royal Ferry, which did not result in any damage. They were soon driven off. The Fourth was celebrated by the contrabands, some twelve hundred in number, on St. Helena Island. The condition of these people is said to be rapidly improving. The *Potomac* brought as passengers Lieut. A. G. Evans, of the Third Rhode Island, and B. Cox, H. Starr and Charles Aliger, of the Forty-eighth New-York Regiment.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, instructions to the Generals—relative to freeing the slaves of rebels—were laid before the Senate by the War Department. The House joint resolution, authorizing the Secretary of War to furnish extra clothing to wounded and other soldiers, was passed. The bill relative to the abstracted Indian Trust bonds was passed. A bill to define the number of Major and Brigadier Generals in the army was introduced, and referred to the Military Committee. Mr. Chandler, of Michigan, called up his resolution calling for the correspondence between Gen. McClellan and the War Department, and modified it so as to request the President to furnish the information, if not incompatible with the public interests. A long and warm debate as to the propriety of such an inquiry at the present time took place, at the end of which the resolution was passed—39 to 6. The bill amending the Militia act of 1795, introduced by Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, was then considered, and after considerable debate, the first section, authorizing the President to receive persons of African descent into the service of the United States, was adopted, with an amendment that all loyal masters shall be compensated. On the second section, giving freedom to such colored persons and their families, the Senate debated itself out of a quorum, and adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Lovejoy, of Illinois, sought to introduce a resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to take measures to prevent non-specie paying banks from interfering with Treasury Notes, but did not obtain leave. The Senate joint resolution suspending the payment of Western claims was passed. A joint resolution, reported from the Military Committee, to provide for the presentation of medals of honor in the army and navy, was passed. After considerable miscellaneous business of no special importance, the House adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *City of New-York*, from Liverpool on the 2d, *via* Queenstown on the 3d inst., was boarded off Cape Race at 10 A. M. yesterday. Her advices are two days later than the *Great Eastern's*. The political news is unimportant. The sales of Cotton on Thursday were 20,000 bales. The market closed buoyant, but prices were unchanged. Flour and Wheat were quiet and unchanged, but firm. Provisions were dull and nominal. Consols were quoted 91¾@91⅞. Illinois Central Shares, 48½ discount: Eries, 29¾.

The prize schooner *Chance*, which was captured off Warsaw Sound, Ga., by the United States bark *Brazilero*, arrived at Philadelphia, on Tuesday, in command of Prize Master Roberts. The *Chance* is loaded with salt. She cleared at Nassau, for Baltimore, of course designing to run the blockade the first opportunity that offered.

Some exceedingly inaccurate statements have been made regarding the casualties in the Twelfth Regiment of Regulars, which was engaged in the recent series of battles in the Peninsula. Letters have been received in this City from Capt. Winthrop, who was reported wounded, dated at Harrison's Bar, on July 4, and at that time he was uninjured. Lieut. Van Rennslaer, also reported wounded, passed through the successive actions uninjured, and is at present in temporary command of his company. Lieut. Heckshee, who is placed in the same category, was in good health at last accounts. The regiment went into action 420 strong, and came out with 240.

In the Board of Aldermen yesterday, Alderman Dayton offered resolutions in favor of giving a bounty of $100 to every married man enlisting under the new call, or $50 if he be a single man, and pledging the City Government for its payment. After some discussion the resolutions were laid over, and a resolution, offered by Alderman Smith, that the Committee on National Affairs consult with Gov. Morgan as to the best means of promoting enlistments, was adopted. Resolutions of respect to the memory of the late Surrogate, Edward C. West, were adopted.

At Chambers of the Supreme Court, yesterday, Justice Barnard allowed orders of arrest against Superintendent Kennedy and two of his officers, in actions brought to recover damages for false imprisonment by four parties who had been arrested for the violation of the Concert Saloon bill. The defendants gave bail in the sum of $1,000 each.

There was less excitement, yesterday, in the markets for Gold and Stocks, than on Wednesday, though prices continued feverish. The quotations at the close of the day were, for Gold 115⅞@116; Exchange 128½@129, and New-York Central 92½ ℘ cent.

Breadstuffs were less active, yesterday. The temporary reaction in the market for Gold and Sterling Exchange, the rise in rates on ocean freight, and the comparative moderate receipts of Produce from the interior, combined to check operations. Prices opened firmly, but subsequently declined, and closed with a downward tendency. The day's receipts of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Rye, collectively, were equal to 465,000 bushels; and the sales to 420,000 bushels. The freight engagements, nearly all for British ports, comprised over 14,000 bbls. Flour, and 175,000 bushels Grain. Heavy sales of Sugars, Molasses and Rio Coffee were reported, the market for each closing quite buoyantly. Cotton was in good request and was very firm. Spirits Turpentine advanced rapidly, with moderate sales. Tallow was freely purchased and was a shade dearer. Whisky was in fair demand and was quoted firmer. No remarkable changes occurred in other branches of trade.

The Dry Goods Importers of this City generally declined yesterday to make sales, (except in small lots,) or to name prices of the goods on hand. The rapid rise in the price of Gold, and consequent advance in Sterling Exchange, were the reasons assigned for adopting this course even temporarily. The importers remarked that in the present state of the Gold and Exchange markets, they did not know what their goods were really worth. Some of the leading houses were also represented as having countermanded orders sent abroad for fresh supplies until they can see their way more clearly than is now practicable.

Audacity as a War Energy.

In a civil war audacity is everything. Perhaps nowhere are single battles reduced to a perfect science. Much of the issue depends always on the imagination and fears of either side. When the presence of Napoleon was reckoned by his adversaries as equal to a corps of forty thousand men, it was not merely his strategical combinations that they were regarding, but the moral effect he produced both on the spirits of his own men and of those opposed to him. When this same great leader lays down as a maxim of war that you should always, in your public estimates, double your own force and halve the force of your enemy, he has in view especially the effect on the imaginations of men. It is true, in the long run, that war is a contest of science and wealth, and no weak Power can, after a length of time, overcome a strong one, where both are equally in earnest. But in portions of a campaign this may not be the fact, and especially in a struggle between volunteer armies.

Troops without long discipline are uncertain what can be done and what cannot; they do not know how very often the apparently desperate cause is won again by steady military discipline and by the organization which holds men together when there seems no refuge but destruction; they are not experienced in the almost absolute certainty that intrenched positions, with heavy artillery, cannot be taken by assault, provided the defenders' nerves do not fail them. This has its advantages, in some respects. No doubt few European regulars would have ventured the assault which at Newbern carried our volunteers, with a dash, over several lines of intrenchment. On the other hand, no regulars would ever have allowed the batteries to be carried. In this war, audacity has gained most of the victories. Nothing but this improvident quality forced wooden ships through the fire of stone forts and against iron-clad gunboats at New-Orleans. Audacity alone stormed the difficult heights of Donelson, and carried the powerful batteries of New-Madrid with such little loss. Audacity sent Jackson down the Valley of the Shenandoah with two separate columns on either flank, which might at any time cut off his retreat. It was this same reckless trait which drove Gen. Stewart through our weak right wing, and exposed its condition to the enemy, and which prompted the rebel leaders to lay open all the Gulf States, and even their line of defence in Virginia, for the sake of massing a portion of Beauregard's army and all of Jackson's on our flank at Richmond. It is apparent now, looking to the past, that audacity would have kept Patterson in close pursuit of Johnston, and have saved Bull Run, and that the same quality after the action would have given Washington to the rebels.

The truth is—what Napoleon so well proved—that more than half of the power of military movements is on the imagination. The great value of reinforcements in battle is more often their effect on the spirits of the combatants than the amount of real force they add to either side.

In this vital quality of a civil war it is natural that the rebels should somewhat excel us. They are undoubtedly more in earnest, and they are more reckless. We cannot afford to expose for a moment any part of our territory. We have to build up, as well as to destroy. Our leading General is of the Wellington rather than of the Napoleon order of mind. In personal daring, our soldiers seem superior to the Southerners. What we want now is the daring of large and bold enterprises, which gain half their object by the terror they inspire. We trust that the various national armies of Virginia will soon resume a vigorous offensive.

Recruits from the Northwest.

The President is understood to have invited Col. Blair, Mr. Diven, and other members of Congress, to enter upon the responsible duty of raising troops under the new levy. This is eminently judicious; and we doubt not that a large number of our Senators and Representatives will cheerfully enter upon similar labors as soon as they are released from duty at Washington.

The great strength exhibited by the Government, in the prosecution of the war thus far, is due to the fact that it has received the cordial support of loyal citizens of every variety of opinion. Divided as the North is into two great parties, radically differing as to the best manner of treating the question of Slavery, still Republicans and Democrats have rushed with equal alacrity to the defence of the Union. And now that we seem to have reached a point in the history of the struggle, when a continuation of this generous enthusiasm is sure to result in speedy success, while its subsidence might prove fatal, we are anxious that the Government shall not fail in its appeal to reach all the powerful motives which have heretofore inspired the people to rally to its support.

In seeking to increase the army by the addition of three hundred thousand new volunteers, it will not do for the Government to ignore the Anti-Slavery sentiment of the North. The mass of general and regimental officers already commissioned are Democrats, and it is idle to deny also that the warm sympathies of the people have become somewhat chilled by the policy which has governed the conduct of the war. Hence we assume that while such men as Messrs. Blair and Diven are properly invited to exert their large influence in securing enlistments, the President shall also authorize some of the more popular radical Republican leaders to join in the same important work.

Foremost among these, for a labor of this sort, stands Mr. Lane, of Kansas. Differ as men may in regard to his personal or political character, it cannot be denied that he has great prestige with the people of the Northwest. His restless activity—his fertility of resource—his personal magnetism—mark him with the most important qualifications of a military leader, especially in the warfare peculiar to the borders. If in the Mexican War, when comparatively unknown, he was able to raise two distinct regiments, his friends believe that his personal efforts now, with the hold he has on the Western masses, will in a very short period enable the "grim chieftain" to add fifty thousand ardent patriots to the forces now in the field.

It is believed, too, by many, that he did not quite receive justice in the matter of the great "expedition" which excited the public attention last Winter; and the President will be doing an act of graceful courtesy, as well as of wisdom, by now inviting him, in the hour of public need, to raise a Division of Volunteers, and lead them against the enemies of the Government.

Enlistment Must be Hastened.—Nearly a fortnight has already passed away (it was on the 1st of July) since the President issued his proclamation calling for three hundred thousand more troops. A fortnight in time of war, and at such a crisis of the war as this, is a period in which a great deal of work should be accomplished. Had the matter been properly pushed, and actively taken hold of by the patriotic people throughout the country, a hundred thousand of the three hundred thousand men should by this time have been in the field. Particularly in the great cities of the North and West, where popular enthusiasm rapidly shapes itself into practical action, and where it is possible to bring men together and organize them at once, should volunteering have gone on with a speed and spirit that by this time would have put at least half the quota required in readiness for movement. Delay is infinitely perilous, and the loss of a month may involve the waste of a year.

It is a fact, attribute it to what we may, that in some places enlistment is progressing with anything but the rapidity which the circumstances demand. Instead of one-third of the required number of troops having volunteered, it is doubtful whether, in the whole country, twenty thousand men have yet been enrolled. At this rate it will be some time next year before the President's call is fully answered, and long before that time, the rebellion ought to be, must be, squelched. A good many dissatisfied persons are trying, by various outcries, to hinder volunteering, and dissuade men from enlisting. Fault is found with enlistment regulations, with military policy, with Cabinet officers, and with a hundred trivial and contemptible details—utterly contemptible when balanced against the terrible peril of the Republic and the duty of the true citizen. If we had time to spend, and years to waste, these things could, doubtless, all be rectified to the satisfaction of everybody, and affairs be got to work as smoothly as the most fastidious could desire. But the troops must be had any how, and had at once.

For the adoption of drafting there should be no need. But as time presses, it may be necessary. If a draft would give us the three hundred thousand men in a month, and if by the present system we have to wait even three months for them, the former mode would make a mighty difference in the period at which the war would be terminated. On that class of querulous and unpatriotic citizens who now not only refuse to volunteer themselves, but retard by their fault-finding the enlistment of others, the draft would act with especial justice. It would operate on all classes and conditions of citizens alike; and those who then refused to go would be compelled at least to serve their country by procuring a substitute. At all events, weeks and days are now precious, and another fortnight must not be suffered to pass away as the last has been. We are glad to see that influential citizens and powerful organizations in New-York are beginning to take vigorous hold of the work. So far as the Metropolis is concerned, the quota will be voluntarily furnished; but it will not do that other districts and sections lag behind, and thus plunge the already imperiled country into still greater dangers.

The Army in New-Mexico—Information Wanted.

It is some days since a resolution, calling for official reports of military operations in New-Mexico, was adopted in the Senate—a resolution still without an answer. Congress is preparing for adjournment on Monday. Should the War Department decline to respond to the Senate, or should its response come too late, one of the most brilliant chapters in the history of a war, of which the history at times is anything but brilliant, will, as far as Government can effect it, be effaced.

The campaign in New-Mexico is an epic of itself. Early in the contest the Southern leaders, always studious of ways to provoke European intervention in their behalf, bethought them of the value in respect of the conquest of New-Mexico. A territory with twice the area of France, filled with precious metals, barring the thoroughfare between the loyal Atlantic and Pacific States, and adjoining the invaluable gold fields of California, would be an acquisition upon which endless changes might be rung in the capitals of Europe. The National force holding the prize was less than a thousand strong. It had been shamefully neglected—and it still is shamefully neglected—by the Government. Supplies, pay, clothing were wanting. Horses were not furnished to the cavalry; the artillery had two or three worthless guns. It was easy, therefore, to frame an expedition strong enough to overwhelm the territorial defenders, and accordingly a force of 3,500 Texans, expert borderers, thoroughly familiar with rifle and knife, all mounted, and provided with seventeen field-pieces, was sent into New-Mexico. How this army of desperadoes was met by our loyal handful, is too recent a story to need recital. At the battle of Valverde the rebels, after hours of hand-to-hand struggle, were utterly routed by our Spartans, and driven out of the territory with a loss of nearly half their number in killed and wounded. One-third of the Union army was cut to pieces. Of this transaction, so splendid as to deserve a first place in the record of national gallantry, will it be believed that no official report has reached the public? Will it be believed that the officers who, for their inappreciable services on that occasion, became entitled to thanks and promotion, have never received either? That the troops have been nearly two years without pay—have been subsisted on half rations, and are in rags and barefoot? And yet such is the fact.

The inquiry inaugurated by Congress will probably disclose where the responsibility of this criminal neglect rests. At present there seem to be reasons for believing that neither the Secretary of War or the President has seen the reports referred to; but that they have been suppressed in the Adjutant-General's Office. If so, that officer is solely accountable for thus punishing brave men and good soldiers for loyalty to the Union.

Canada and the United States.

It is remarkable how consistent is the logic of prejudice. The London *Times* has either taken up or has assumed the theory that the Government of this country is a disorganized mob, waging a causeless war to gratify the popular love for power or popular vindictiveness. Everything is represented as in a chaos or as falling into indistinguishable ruin. No one knows what he is fighting for or what will be the result when it is all over. It is a kind of "invasion of barbarians" over the civilized and luxurious regions of the South, and the only effect will be a military despotism through the whole country, or society reduced to a chaotic condition. Holding these as the major premises, a logical conclusion would be that any civilized and well-to-do Provinces in the neighborhood of such a barbaric and chaotic Power would naturally be the first victims when "the brawls" here were over. The 700,000 freebooters or mercenaries gathered on the soil of the Union, for the purpose of plunder and glory, would at once, after the war, be dispatched to ravage and devastate these unfortunate neighbors. So intimates our London cotemporary. But, unfortunately, a few weeks since, the bill for the more efficient arming of the Canadian militia was brought up before the Provincial Parliament for a second reading, and yet, with all these horrors in view, with the seven hundred thousand Yankees hungry for the wheat and rye fields of the Canadas, it was *quietly tabled*. Nobody seemed to think of war, or that there was the slightest danger of collision with the National Union. They evidently felt that they could appropriate a few scores of millions better to railroads and canals than to feeding and arming useless soldiers. The London journal, true to its logic, cannot understand this. It indicates to the Cockney mind that the Canadas do not mean to arm themselves, because they expect the British Empire to defend them. It shows "the evils of dependence;" and the unfortunate Provinces, who could not possibly fall into a quarrel, except as appanages of Great Britain, are coolly informed that if they are invaded by those 700,000 mercenaries, they must defend themselves; that Great Britain has not the power or the will to uphold them against the American Union.

Of the good sense or even patriotism of such an announcement to a dependency, whose only misfortune it would be, in case of a war of this country with England, that she was a part of the British Empire, we have nothing to say. We merely call attention to the consistency of the logic. "Did I say fifteen *feet high*?" was the famous remark of a logical [illegible], describing a favorite [illegible]; "then I'll stick to it; she is fifteen feet."

Suppose, however, that the Canadians, being our nearest neighbors, even though not particularly favorably disposed, begin by doubting the premises on which the cockney judgment is formed. Suppose that, having watched our history for eighty years, they have seen throughout a constant collision between two great ideas—the idea of Privilege for the few and that of Rights for the many—and that at length these two principles have broken out into open conflict. Suppose that they behold all the virtue and intelligence and wealth of the Free States pledged to the support of the Government and the rights of man, and the whole people more under the control of law and order, and less a mob than ever before. Suppose they see that after this sublime assertion of public law and justice, the weak and undefended on our borders have less to fear than ever before—far less than under the old Pro-Slavery administrations; knowing all this, respecting the Union, its honor and its virtue, more than they have ever done; seeing that their only danger is from British aggression and insult to America, not from American ambition or love of war, may they not rationally conclude that their wisest, most economical and least offensive course is quietly to do nothing? If Great Britain wants a war with America, she must come over and defend her Provinces; if she does not, they will not provoke one by arming.

We suggest this alteration in the premises to the argument of our London journalist.

British Intervention.

The first thought naturally, after the apparent reverse before Richmond, is that now, without doubt, Great Britain will intervene and recognize the Confederacy—and so, to the storm and havoc on land, will be added tempest and destruction on the sea. We conceive, without giving England credit for either generosity or justice, that this is a mistaken conclusion and a groundless fear. The series of bloody battles, which terminated on the James last Tuesday, though dividing losses to both sides about equally, will, of course, be reckoned in England as a Confederate victory. The popular idea will be, that our Government, having possession of the telegraph, and exercising censorship over the Press, has concealed the worst, and the Tory organs will interpret every event in the most unfavorable light. There will be little doubt that the Southern Confederacy will now in time establish its own independence.

But the common sense of the English will see that by interfering they only arouse a tempest of wrath against themselves, and prolong the contest, (which, in their judgment, must soon terminate,) while they gain no more than they would by waiting. Of what practical benefit could it be to them to win the eternal hatred of a powerful nation, who are always likely to be their best customers, and when, as they suppose, the war must soon terminate of itself? So the intervention of England is probably further off than it was before the bloody week. Beside, the main point now for great Britain is to encourage the cotton-growth of India. She desires to be independent of foreign nations, and of Slave Confederacies. She believes that the Southern monopoly can soon be broken. It has become apparent that, whether we conquer the South during the present year, or they are able to resist for the next five years, the cotton-growing will be very much interrupted in the Gulf States. All the machinery for business, too, is out of order. Boats are burned, gins are destroyed, freightmen are drafted, laborers have gone or are insubordinate, and, above all, there is no currency. For years the cotton crop must be less than the demand of the world. British intervention in behalf of the South, and a war with the United States, would bring little cotton out, and at the same time, by its unsettling of the market, prevent the Indian enterprise from being vigorously carried out. The future independence and the interest of England in the cotton-growth are now against intervention. Beside, as the position of France every day may become more threatening on this continent, in that degree will the attitude of Great Britain be likely to be more pacific.

All that she could possibly gain by a war with the Union, will be attained if France will only put her hands in the fire, without any loss to herself, and with the advantage of English bottoms carrying the trade of the world. Probably the spectacle of our iron-sides demolishing the navy of France, and of French bayonets breaking the political power of a vigorous rival, would be one which the English Tory-class would regard with profound complacency.

No! at least till next Winter, we have a clear field on which to settle our own quarrels. Let us gird ourselves to the work!

John Bull's Latest Grievance.—The rising iron-clad navy of the United States, and the late message of Secretary Welles apropos of this subject, naturally begin to make a good deal of sensation in England. They wonder why we should build these ships, and they wonder what we are going to do with them after they *are* built. This ingenuousness is beautiful. Pray, what is the *Warrior* or the *Black Prince* for? And why is the British Admiralty now busy constructing Cole's cupola ships, and imitation *Monitors* in all its dockyards and arsenals? Our iron-clads, they argue, cannot be for putting down the rebellion, seeing that the National Government is mistress of the coast, seas and rivers. They must, therefore—so leap these nimble logicians—be to meet a European foe, and, if so, what? We hardly care to follow the journals into their ingenious stretches of speculation as to the Power against which our new naval enginery will be directed. They are quite too fast. It does not follow because we are getting ready our war thunderbolts that therefore we are about to launch them. But it does follow, with all the certainty of a moral law, that the existence of this iron navy, (stronger than that of both France and England combined,) will be one of the most powerful persuaders of peace. We shall not have half the use for our fleet *existent* that we [illegible] Bull at all to the purpose. Why build these iron ships? he asks; if you do not attack *me*, depend on it I won't attack you. Very fine words, John; but they don't butter *our* parsnips. We believe all you say. It is gospel truth, no doubt. But, meanwhile, we push on our iron-clads.

Small Change.—The currency and small change difficulties are working great injury to the retail trade of the City, and giving insufferable annoyance to all parties, whether buyer or seller. Gold, silver and nickel have all become so highly appreciated that, in purchasing a cheap dinner or a cigar after it, a pound of sugar, a yard of cotton cloth, or such like articles, the discount on a dollar bill, or a five-dollar bill, is often greater than the value of the article purchased, and hence the seller, in furnishing gold, silver or nickel change, actually loses more than the value of the goods sold. The various expedients adopted to obviate the difficulty give almost as great annoyance as the original trouble itself. The private shinplaster system is the worst. A person may come down town in the morning with five dollars in bills in his pocket, and after making half a dozen trifling purchases, may find himself with four dollars of shinplasters, which are worthless except at the places where they were issued, which he may not want to visit again in a month. Postage stamps for change are also a great annoyance, particularly in these dog-days, as they stick to the fingers, to the portmonnaie and to everything, and quickly get torn, dirty, wasted, uncurrent and worthless. It has been proposed that the City authorities issue paper change of the denominations of ten, twenty-five and fifty cents, which might be made universally current—in other words, a sort of legal tender. It is said that the New-England banks are preparing to issue bills for twenty-five and fifty cents; but they could not supply us with this currency, even if we wanted it. Probably the best mode of relieving the difficulty at present is that adopted in some establishments on Broadway, namely, for the storekeeper to charge the current premium for specie when it is paid out, and allow the premium when specie is received. This mode also has its troubles; and in the daily fluctuations in the price of gold, silver and nickel, would necessitate a good deal of sharp calculation. But, in lieu of something better, it is the most equitable and convenient way of relieving what, after all, is only a temporary annoyance.

How the Government is Defrauded.

The report of Hons. Joseph Holt and Robert Dale Owen, who were commissioned by the Secretary of War, Mr. Stanton, "to audit and adjust all contracts, orders and claims on the War Department in respect to ordnance, arms and ammunition," will prove to be a most valuable guide book in the future administration of the Government, if we can rely on its lessons being taken to heart. This Commission was appointed and met on the 17th of March, and their report was rendered to Congress on the 1st of July. The work of examining and settling the contracts was of three and a half months' duration—the Commission laboring faithfully the whole time. The summing up of their work is thus presented by the Commissioners in their report:

> "The cases referred to us were one hundred and four in number, and the demands upon the Treasury which they involved amounted to about *fifty millions of dollars*. All of these cases, after patient and careful investigation, have been disposed of, and special reports have been made, showing, either in terms or by reference, the grounds of the decisions rendered. The amount, from the payment of which the Government, by the action of this Commission, will be relieved, will fall but little short of *seventeen millions of dollars*. This result has been reached by the rejection of some claims and contracts, by the curtailment or modification of others, and by the reduction of prices when found excessive or extravagant."

The system under which were issued (under Mr. Cameron's administration of the War Office,) the numerous orders or contracts for arms, has been found by the Commissioners to be, "strongly marked by improvidence." We must say that the report puts the case in altogether too mild terms. It should have said that the system was marked by the utmost profligacy and corruption. For evidence of profligacy, witness the following: "The States and the General Government entered the markets together as rival purchasers, and thus the members of the same National family bid directly against each other. The folly of this is the more remarkable when it is remembered that the arms bought by the States were, in fact, for the use of the General Government, and will no doubt in the end be paid for by it."

Although some purchases were made directly for the Government, by its legal agents, the vast proportion were allowed to be made by "middle-men," who came between the Government and the manufacturers and sellers, and realized immense profits out of their negotiations. The Commissioners saved over a million and a half dollars to the Government out of *two* contracts, as the following shows:

> "Two examples may here be given in illustration, in the first that of a large contract granted to a "middle-man," who had never dealt in arms and knew nothing of their value—the reduction, partly in price, and partly in quantity, effected by the action of the Commission, amounted to *five hundred and eighty thousand dollars*. In the second, granted to a *bona fide* importer, being a contract of immense amount, namely, for upwards of one hundred and eighty-eight thousand guns and thirty-eight thousand sabres—the reduction in price alone, as compared with the rates paid under the contract up to the time of our decision, exceeded *one million of dollars*. In both these examples the reductions were ordered *under proposals finally made by the parties themselves*, after repeated conferences with them, and accepted by the Commission."

The purchases of domestic arms were marked by equal profligacy and frauds, and by scandalous favoritism, as a few instances will show:

> "In October last, E. Remington & Sons solicited an order for the manufacture of their revolver—acknowledged to be in all respects equal to Colt's army revolver—at $15, but could get a contract for only five thousand. At the same time, an order was given to Colt's Company for an indefinite number of his army revolvers, at $25; and under this there has since been delivered 31,000. That Company, under the recent advertisement, proposed to furnish this revolver at $14 50, and a contract at that rate has been executed—thus proving that the charge made and submitted to was $10 50 in excess of the worth of the arm, and showing that, in this single item of pistols alone, there has been paid to that company, within the time named, at least $325,500 beyond the full value of the arms received.
>
> A large manufacturing firm being anxious to secure a contract for their pistols, and being satisfied, from some cause, that their personal application would be unavailing, employed as "middle man" or agent, an individual who represented that he could obtain it for them. His success as one of the partners in a heavy beef contract given out soon after the commencement of the rebellion, seems to have inspired confidence in his representation, and no doubt led to his retainer. He did not overestimate his influence; for, on the 16th October, 1861, an order was issued by the Chief of Ordnance to the firm, addressed to him, for 5,000 pistols at $20 each, for which the firm paid him $10,000. Subsequently, on the 25th October, 1861, this firm made a written application to the Secretary of War for a contract for 10,000 of the same pistols, which, having been referred to the Chief of Ordnance, was by him reported against on the 31st of October, upon the ground that the pistol was not, in his opinion, "a desirable one for the service;"—and so the application failed.

Some time afterward a person—well known to the country as [illegible] capital, but who had probably ascertained the preceding facts—visited the same manufacturers at their establishment, and asked them if they did not want an additional pistol contract, to which they answered that they did. He then inquired what they were willing to give for it? As a little while before they had paid $10,000 for an order for 5,000, it probably occurred to them that the same rate of compensation would be expected in this case, and it was accordingly offered. The "middle man" then—evidently with other reasons, for the purpose of increasing his fee—urged that $22 50-100, instead of $20, should be charged the Government for the pistols. This was declined, the manufacturers stating that the pistols were not worth more than $20, and that at this rate they had been previously sold to the Government. The price to be paid him for his services was fixed at $2 per pistol, or $10,000 for the 5,000, for which he agreed to secure the order. He returned to Washington, and "in a week or two" the manufacturers received an order bearing date 28th November for the 5,000 pistols, being again the same that a few weeks before had been pronounced "unserviceable," in answer to their own personal application to manufacture them. This order, from some unexplained cause, was not submitted to Congress, and is not found in Ex. Doc. No. 67, H. R."

In one case, on which this Commission recently made a special report to Congress, it will be remembered that a United States Senator deliberately bargained away the influence of his official position, to be used in promoting the monstrous frauds upon the Government involved in these irregular and inordinate contracts for arms.

The Commission justify their abrogation of contracts in many cases, and their modification of others, on clearly legal grounds. There is, and has been since 1809, a law of Congress, with stringent regulations founded on it, which provides that all contracts for army supplies shall, except in cases of emergency requiring and *admitting of* "immediate delivery," be preceded by public advertisement inviting proposals. In their decisions, the Commission say they have recognized the maxim that "The citizen must in his dealings with the Government, as in his general conduct, be held *to know the law*, and cannot be permitted to profit by its violation." Yet the Commissioners add that they have, in their adjudications on contracts, protected all actual investments of capital made in good faith, as far as the public interests would permit

The most extraordinary operation, by all odds, that marked the period of contract-snatching, termed by the Commission the "saturnalia of speculators," was that consummated by one "Simon Stevens," in his sale of 5,000 Hall's carbines to Maj.-Gen. John C. Fremont, when the latter was in command of the Department of the West. Stevens sold these carabines to Gen. Fremont, by telegraph, on the 5th of August, 1861, at $22 each. At that time these carabines were in the United States Arsenal at New-York, and were the property of the Government, rejected from the service and ordered to be sold! On the 7th of August, two days after Stevens sold them to Fremont, they were bought from the Government at $3 50 each; and though the condition on which Gen. Fremont bought them was that they should be forwarded instantly "by Express," the last lot was not shipped till the lapse of *forty days*. The character of the purchase in this case is thus summed up by the report:

> "Thus the proposal actually was, to sell to the Government, at $22 each, 5,000 of its own arms; the intention being, if the offer was accepted, *to obtain these arms by purchase from the Government at three dollars and fifty cents each*. That intention was carried out (lacking four carabines only) the day after Gen. Fremont accepted the offer. It is evident, also, that the very funds with which this purchase was effected were borrowed on the faith of the previous agreement to sell; so that if the purchase made by Gen. Fremont is to be regarded as a valid purchase by the United States, the Government not only sold one day, for $17,486, arms which it had agreed the day before to repurchase for $109,912—making a loss to the United States on the transaction of ninety-two thousand four hundred and twenty-six dollars ($92,426)—but virtually furnished the money to pay itself the $17,486 which it received."

The Commissioners earnestly insist that the system of advertising for proposals, in all cases of supplies needed for the Government, be strictly adhered to in future, and call attention to the fact that the contracts for ordnance and stores made on this plan by Mr. Stanton, since his accession to the War Office, are all at prices greatly reduced and entirely reasonable and satisfactory. The average of saving is fully 25 per cent., or equal to twenty millions of dollars on every hundred millions. The Commissioners make a beautiful appeal to the dormant patriotism of the country to save its treasure and its fame in the future. Dare we hope that the following sentiments will find an echo in the popular heart?

> "In France, during periods of civil commotion may often be seen inscribed on the bridges, monuments and other public structures, the words, '*Committed to the guardianship of the citizens of France.*' In our country it should not be regarded as a romantic stretch of political morality to declare that all public interests ought to be regarded as under similar guardianship, more especially in times of trial and need like the present. He cannot be looked upon as a good citizen, entitled to favorable consideration of his claim, who seeks to augment the vast burdens, daily increasing, that are to weigh on the future industry of the country, by demands on the Treasury for which nothing entitled to the name of an equivalent has been rendered.

A Perilous Ascension.

NARROW ESCAPE OF FIVE AERONAUTS.

Boston, Thursday, July 10.

About 7 o'clock P.M., Mr. King, accompanied by four other gentlemen, ascended from Boston Common in his great balloon *Star Spangled Banner*. The balloon was blown sea-ward, and descending at a rapid rate, the aeronauts were dragged through the air and water at a fearful rate. They were followed by the steamtug *Huron* and several sailboats. Finally, a line was got to the *Huron*, and the five aeronauts were safely taken on board. The three-inch cable which held the balloon to the steamer then parted, and the balloon shot upward to the clouds.

An Ex-Police Sergeant, Killed at the Battle of West Point, to be Buried under Honors.—Lieut. Twaddle, formerly Sergeant of the Eighteenth Precinct Police, but late Lieutenant of Company F, Thirty-second Regiment, N. Y. S. V., was mortally wounded at the Battle of West Point, while leading forward his Company to the charge. He died at Washington, and his body arrived in this City yesterday morning, in charge of Sergeant Vosburgh, of the Eighteenth Precinct. The funeral will take place to-morrow, at 2 o'clock P. M. Lieut. Twaddle was one of four brothers who joined the Union army, all resigning lucrative positions to do so. He has been the first to fall, and will be buried under honors, as will be seen by the following order issued from Police Headquarters last evening:

Office Superintendent Metropolitan Police,
New-York, July 16, 1862.

Special Order No. 1,142.—*Captain* ———, *Precinct* ———: The Department is again called upon to mourn the death of one of its recent members. Lieut. James F. Twaddle resigned his position as Sergeant of the force to volunteer in the military service of the country. He was elected as First Lieutenant of Company F, Thirty-second New-York State Volunteers, and at the battle of West Point was mortally wounded while bravely leading on his men. His funeral will take place on Saturday, the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 20 Gouverneur-street, corner of Henry, upon which occasion you will parade with two Sergeants and twenty-five patrolmen. Captains and Sergeants in full uniform, (cloth cape and pants,) belts and batons. Patrolmen in full uniform, body belts, (without batons,) cloth cape and pants.

Drill Instructor Capt. Turnbull is assigned to the command of the force upon this occasion, to be assisted by such aids as he may designate. The line will be formed in numerical order in Broome-street, right resting on Broadway, at 1 o'clock precisely. Captains will report to Capt. Turnbull, at Central Office, immediately upon the arrival of the commands upon the ground. The force of the Eighteenth Precinct will be detailed as a Guard of Honor. The flags at the Station-house will be displayed at half mast during the day.

JOHN A. KENNEDY,
General Superintendent Metropolitan Police.
Daniel Carpenter, Inspector.

Cremorne Gardens.—Mr. Jas. M. Nixon, of the Cremorne Gardens, corner of Fourteenth-street and Sixth-avenue, is preparing a novelty that will astonish the natives. By a process known only to the inventor, a liquid fire is prepared, which is forced through the tubes of the fountains, and is thrown into the air precisely as water is usually done, and falling back into the basin, the water is constantly cream, with boiling, hissing flames, emitting an intensely bright light, and presenting a very novel and pleasing effect. This new feature, added to the multitude of other attractions, will undoubtedly increase the throng that make the Cremorne Garden their favorite evening resort.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Return of the President from the James River.

A General Exchange of Prisoners Determined Upon.

The Correspondence Between General McClellan and the War Department Called For.

The Proposal to Employ Blacks in the Government Service.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Thursday, July 10.

RETURN OF THE PRESIDENT.

President Lincoln returned to Washington to-day, after three days' absence.

GEN. HALLECK.,

It was rumored to-night that Gen. Halleck was with the President at Fortress Monroe. It does not seem to be reliable; but the report gave rise to the belief that Halleck is to be the new Secretary, for which position many regard him as the fittest man in the nation.

A GENERAL EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

The friends of Union prisoners throughout the United States will be delighted to hear that the War Department has to-day determined on a general exchange of prisoners. This movement is traceable directly to the Times editorial of yesterday.

THE TARIFF.

The Conference Committee on the Tariff disappointed expectation in not reporting to-day. They will report to-morrow. Much time was spent in discussing the sugar duties, and leading sugar dealers have their representatives here. Knowing ones assert that the Committee have determined to reject the Senate's proposition as to goods in warehouse and on shipboard, and adhere to the House provision, making all such liable to the new duties.

Telegrams were received at the Treasury Department to-day from six different firms, of the highest respectability, in New-York, all to the effect that two and three-fourths to three cents is the highest rate of duty that should be imposed on Muscovado sugars, and that a higher rate would be prohibitory. These telegrams were at once transmitted to the Secretary and to the Chairman of the Committee on Finance.

THE TAX BILL.

An official copy of the Internal Revenue Law was placed in the hands of the Superintendent of Public Printing to-day, and will be printed by Saturday.

THE BILL TO ENROLL BLACKS.

It is alleged by the Abolition Senators that their bill to enroll blacks in the army is meant for the free blacks of the Northern States, who, under present laws, are not subject to draft. They say that slaves are contraband of war, and can be taken and armed with special law.

WHAT MR. CRITTENDEN THINKS.

It is freely stated in Washington to-night, that Mr. Crittenden approved Mr. Fessenden's speech, taking radical ground for arming negroes. I have Mr. Crittenden's contradiction of this. He says he only heard the close of Mr. Fessenden's speech, in which he reprobated concealments from the people by the Government. These sentiments he approved, not knowing what bill the Senator was speaking on. Mr Crittenden believes the passage of a bill to arm the negroes would be likely to produce a new revolution, more disastrous than the first.

THE NAUGATUCK.

The *Naugatuck* left this morning for New-York.

INSTRUCTIONS TO OFFICERS RELATIVE TO FREEING THE SLAVES OF REBELS.

On the 4th inst., a resolution was adopted by the Senate, calling upon the President to communicate the instructions to commanding officers in pursuance of the acts of last July, setting free the slaves who have been employed, with the consent of their masters, against the Government and laws of the United States, and to state what steps have been taken to make the statutes effective. The following is a synopsis of the voluminous documents transmitted in response to the call:

The Secretary of War writes to Brig.-Gen. Saxton, under date of 16th, directing him to assume the charge, in the Department of the South, of all plantations deserted by their owners with the inhabitants thereof, with authority to make such rules for the cultivation of the land and the control and employment of the people as circumstances may require. He is authorized to assume police duties over them; is guaranteed ample protection from the Major-General commanding; is allowed such rations as may be suitable for those in want; is furnished with medical and ordnance stores, and is independent of any authority except that of the commanding General. The Secretary says:

> "It is expected that by encouraging industry and skill in the cultivation of the necessaries of life, and general self-improvement, you will, as far as possible, promote the well being of all people under your jurisdiction."

Gen. Butler, writing from the Department of Virginia, May 2, 1861, said he was perplexed with a new difficulty. He had negro property to the amount of $60,000; a portion of them women and children, not able-bodied laborers. He passed to credit all labor performed, and charged all goods and rations furnished them. He says:

> "As a military question, it would seem to be a measure of necessity to deprive their masters of their services; as a political question and a question of humanity, can I receive the services of a father and a mother and not take the children? Of the humanitarian aspect (I have no doubt of the political one) I have no right to judge."

Secretary Cameron, May 30, 1861, writes to Gen. Butler that his action is approved. Aug. 8 he writes again, saying that it was the desire of the President that all existing rights in loyal States should be preserved; but that in States wholly or partially under insurrectionary control, these rights must necessarily come under military authority; that all slaves should be received, and no claim be allowed to disloyal owners for the service of the slaves.

Under date of Sept. 20, 1861, the Secretary of War directs Gen. Wool to send contrabands to Gen. McClellan, and on the 22d, orders them to be returned for service on the Southern coast. Oct. 5, he directs 1,000 of them to be prepared to accompany Gen. Sherman.

Assistant Secretary Scott writes to Gen. Sherman, Oct. 14, to employ fugitives in such services as they may be fitted for, either as ordinary employes, or if special circumstances seem to require it, "in squads, companies or otherwise, as you may deem beneficial to the service; this, however, not being a general arming of them for military services."

Major-Gen. Wool writes from Fortress Monroe Nov. 25, inquiring about the pay of contrabands. He says some of the officers paid on account of the Government $20 for laborers. He allowed $10 and subsistence, and wished to reduce all to that price. The Secretary communicated his approval.

Gen. Phelps writes from Camp Parapet to Mr. Carrolton, of Louisiana, giving particulars of the sending of slaves, bag and baggage, to his lines by Mr. Babilliard Le Branch, who tells them that the Yankees are king here now, and that they must go to their king for food and shelter. He enlarges upon their peculiar condition; comments upon the utter failure of the Government to recognize their rights; discusses the elements of insurrection existing in Louisiana; refers to the effect of the slave labor system on society there; considers the question of emancipation; intimates that compromise will hereafter be made with labor, and not with politicians; favors the policy of immediate abolition, and closes with a statement of the wants of the fugitives before his lines, asking instructions. He says the new article of war is the first support he has yet had from the Government. He thinks Mr. Branch, who professes to be loyal, recognizes the emancipation as an impending fact.

Gen. Butler, June 18, 1862, gives further details of the above case, and asks for instructions.

The Secretary of War, July 3, 1862, writes to Gen. Butler:

> "He (the President) is of opinion that, under the law of Congress, they cannot be sent back to their master; that in common humanity they must not be permitted to suffer for want of food, shelter, or other necessaries of life; that to this end they should be provided for by the Quartermaster and Commissary departments, and that those who are capable of labor should be set to work, and paid reasonable wages. The President, *indicating* this, does not assume to settle any general rule at present with regard to the slaves."

THE REPUBLICAN ADDRESS.

The Chairmain of the Republican Caucus has nominated the following committee to report resolutions to the adjourned meeting of Saturday: From the Senate—Howard, of Michigan; Wilson, of Massachusetts; Wilkinson, of Minnesota; Lane, of Kansas; Morrill, of Maine. From the House—Bingham, of Ohio; Stevens, of Pennsylvania; Potter, of Wisconsin: Sedgwick, of New-York; Sargent, of California. It is doubted, however, whether any resolutions will be proposed, or another caucus be held.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Washington, Thursday, July 10.

The President *pro tem.* laid before the Senate a communication from the War Department, transmitting copies of all instructions to the Generals in the army, in pursuance of the act of Congress of Aug. 5, 1861, relative to freeing the slaves of the rebels.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Military Committee, reported back the House joint-resolution, authorizing the Secretary of War to furnish extra clothing to wounded and other soldiers. Passed.

Mr. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) from the Indian Committee, reported back the bill relative to the Trust Bonds abstracted by the late Secretary of the Interior. Passed.

Mr. Chandler, of Michigan, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill providing for the appointment of Surveyors, etc.

Mr. McDougall, of California, (Dem.,) offered a resolution that the President be requested to have prepared a full report of the foreign and domestic trade and commerce of California and Oregon and Washington Territory, to be submitted at the next session. Laid over.

Mr. Anthony, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to define the number of Brigadier and Major-Generals in the army.

The bill provides for a reduction in the number of Brigadier and Major-Generals. It was referred to the Military Committee.

On motion of Mr. Clark, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) the bill to quiet certain land titles in the State of Maine, was taken up and passed.

Mr. Chandler, of Michigan, (Rep.,) called up the resolution calling for all the orders issued by Gen. McClellan, his correspondence, the number of his force, &c. He then modified the resolution so as to request the President to furnish this information if not incompatible with the public interest.

Mr. Wright, of Indiana, (Rep.,) said he had been mortified at and regretted the tone of the Senator's (Chandler's) speech when he (Chandler) offered this resolution. It was not to his (Wright's) taste in this hour of the country's trouble to make any charges against, or throw any obstacles in the way of the Generals in the field. In the opinion of the Senator (Chandler) Gen. McClellan must have committed an atrocious crime, worthy of the severest penalty of the law. Gen. McClellan has not been a newspaper General, written up by correspondents, but he has been most indiscreetly denounced by them, yet he has never made any reply. He (Wright) would not go back to the operations of Gen. McClellan on the Potomac, but ventured to say that Gen. McClellan's ten days campaign in front of Richmond, fighting an infuriated enemy, would arouse as much admiration among the people of foreign countries as it has awakened confidence and hope among our own people. He (Wright,) was in favor of the vigorous prosecution of the war, and in favor of a strong confiscation bill, but he (Wright.) would do nothing to divide the tone of the Union men of the country. This was not the place to pass such resolutions as this, sanctioned as they were with the speech of the Senator from Michigan (Chandler.) If President Lincoln can trust Gen. McClellan and Secretary Stanton, he (Wright,) was willing to trust them. He (Wright,) would stand by the man (Gen. McClellan,) who was fighting the battles of the country.

Mr. Chandler said that the Senator from Indiana (Wright) must have mistaken his (Chandler's) remarks. The Press of the country has been filled with denunciations of the Secretary of War, for what they said was a military crime on his part—not sending reinforcements to Gen. McClellan. It was intended that this assault upon the Secretary of War should be deadly, and lead to his removal. He (Chandler) denied that Secretary Stanton was guilty of this crime, and he (Chandler) simply called for the evidence in the case. It is plain to every man in the land that when the army was sent off to the Peninsula, there should have been a force sufficient retained to defend the Capital. He (Chandler) had the evidence of nine Major Generals, taken before the Committee on the Conduct of the War, in which they said it was absolutely necessary to retain a force here, for the defence of Washington. Gen. Richardson, in his sworn statement, said it would require 40,000 men, and a corps of 60,000 men to stop the movements of the enemy above or below the City. Gen. Franklin thought that from 35,000 to 50,000 men would be necessary, and the others said that from 50,000 to 75,000 men must be left here for the proper defence of the place. When Gen. McClellan went to Fortress Monroe, it was found that he had not left a solitary regiment here except the Nineteenth, and that he had not left a solitary gun on wheels for the defence of the Capital. Had this gone on, the enemy would have taken the capital before the month of April, but the President interposed and stopped it, and kept a corps for the defence of the capital. Was it not proper that these facts should go to the country? Was it not right that the people should know what the facts really are? The President and Secretary Stanton sent every solitary man, every musket, every sabre and every bayonet to the army of the Peninsula that could possibly be spared from the defence of the capital. Nothing was refused to that army that could by any possibility be spared. Was it not fair then that the Press should stop denouncing the man (Secretary Stanton) who was opposed to this division of the army, but who was in favor of marching the army straight into Richmond.

Mr. Lane, of Kansas, (Rep.,) moved to postpone the further consideration of the resolution until December.

Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, (Rep.,) was in favor of the passage of the resolution. Let the facts go to the people of the country. He was willing to trust the people of the country with all the facts in the case.

Mr. Wright said that this was not the time to introduce newspaper discussions here in the Senate.

Mr. Trumbull—Is the Senator from Indiana (Wright) not willing to trust his people with the intelligence?

Mr. Wright said that he was as willing as the Senator from Illinois, and thought they had more confidence in the Administration. But this was not the time to go into the question, especially after such speeches as have been made here. Such speeches were dangerous to the Union, and he (Wright) was for the Union above all else.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) said that he would not vote on any speech that had been made on the subject, but simply on the resolution, calling for the facts which ought to go to the people.

Mr. Cowan, of Pensylvania, (Rep.,) thought that such a resolution should not have been introduced, but now that the issue was made, the resolution ought to be passed, that the facts might come forth.

Mr. Henderson, of Missouri, (Union,) thought that this resolution was going to have the effect to make two parties in the country in regard to the operations of the General in the field. It is idle to talk as the newspapers have done, that the rebels will not fight, for they will meet us at every point. But if reinforcements are promptly sent Gen. McClellan, the rebel capital can be taken in a month. Cease, then, these mischievous resolutions, which only tend to excite party feeling. If any General is incompetent, let the President remove him at once, but he (Henderson) had seen no incompetency in front of Richmond. We are always apt to underrate the force of the rebels. We must have more energy and a larger force, or we shall never put down this rebellion. It is useless to close our eyes to the fact that the rebels are as strong as we are, and the people may as well know the fact. The newspapers have been saying for months that the Southern army is starving. Is it possible there is such ignorance as to suppose that with the climate and soil of the South the rebels can be starved out? It is perfectly idle to attempt to conceal the facts from the people. They ought to know everything connected with this war. The South are as well furnished with cannon and weapons of every kind, as we are, and they will continue to make them. He wanted to inspire a little more zeal in the country. Let them use all their energy to suppress the rebellion. Let the whole country join as one man, and let certain members of the Republican Party cease their schemes of emancipation—not but that he believed them honest in their views, but he believed they were mistaken. There had not been sufficient confidence placed in the men of the Border States. He (Henderson) had even heard it said that the men from the Border States were not as loyal as they should be, because they were so much attached to Slavery. The Border States had put their share of men in the Union army. In Missouri they were ready to put into the field the twelve thousand men asked for by the recent call, and if this was not enough, Missouri would put into the field twelve thousand more. In regard to the charges brought against Kentucky, he believed that the neutrality adopted by the Union men of that State saved that State to the Union. These schemes of emancipation might as well be postponed until December, for nothing can be done till the serried ranks of the rebels are broken up, and he (Henderson) did not believe that they were going to be broken up before that time. But he was not going to call loyal men "Abolitionists," because he believed many of these men were most sincere in their belief. Loyal men in the South certainly cannot complain as much of the Abolitionists as they can of the rebels, for the latter have taken fifty per cent. of the slaves from Missouri. He (Henderson) was not in favor of arming the negroes, for he believed that if a regiment of negro plantation hands were armed, we should have to send one or two Yankee regiments to stand behind them, and then there would be great danger of the Yankees being run over, should a fight take place. The slaves never could be made soldiers of, but he (Henderson) would have the slaves used in every kind of labor. He should vote for the resolution of the Senator from Michigan, (Chandler,) for the people might as well have all the facts now; but he was very sorry to hear any charges of disloyalty made against Gen. McClellan.

Mr. Chandler said that he had made no charges of that kind or anything that would bear any such construction. He believed that great mistakes have been made, but he (Chandler) charged nothing further.

Mr. Henderson was glad to hear that, for he wanted it to go the country that there was no suspicion of disloyalty in the minds of any one against Gen. McClellan. He (Henderson) had the most perfect confidence in Gen. McClellan.

Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, (Opp.,) offered an amendment to the resolution, so as to include the number of troops under Gen. Fremont and Gen. Banks at the date of Gen. McClellan's departure for the Peninsula; also, the number of troops in and around Washington; also the number of troops between Washington and the Rappahannock, and also the number of troops actually in service under Gen. McClellan in the recent engagements before Richmond.

Mr. Chandler accepted the amendment.

Mr. Trumbull said that he was astonished that Senators were so united in praising Gen. McClellan, and yet were so unwilling to hear any different opinion concerning him. The Senator from Indiana (Wright) says with strange forgetfulness, that Gen. McClellan has not defended himself in the newspapers. Has that Senator (Wright) read the papers? The papers have been full of the praises of Gen. McClellan, and of his great strategic skill, "and how he was drawing the rebels into a trap," &c. Gen. McClellan was placed in command more than a year ago of all the army, with full power. If the Senator from Missouri (Henderson) had been told that Gen. McClellan was to take command of the army and remain in one position not only all the Fall but all the Winter without making any attack on the enemy, would that Senator have chosen such a General?

Mr. Henderson said that he had thought that Manassas should have been attacked, and he also thought that the Senator from Illinois (Trumbull) like many others, had underrated the force of the rebels everywhere. He (Henderson) was no military man, but he knew that the Generals of our army had usually found the enemy stronger than they expected.

Mr. Trumbull said that the Senator from Missouri (Henderson) professed to be no military man, yet he expresses the utmost confidence in Gen. McClellan.

Mr. Henderson said that he had expressed unbounded confidence in the loyalty of Gen. McClellan, and he (Henderson) had done so in response to the remarks of the Senator from Michigan (Chandler) who he thought doubted Gen. McClellan's loyalty.

Mr. Trumbull thought that we overrated the rebels instead of underrating them. We had always acted on the defensive. We were putting down a rebellion, but has the General (McClellan) in whom the Senator has such unbounded confidence ever made an attack? Is this rebellion to be put down by digging, trenching, and acting on the defensive? The fact is, taking out the loyal slaves, there were only about eight millions of people in all the States now in rebellion. The rebels could not raise as large an army as the State of New-York, and they have to watch their slave population. Let the Union army stop watching the slaves. He (Trumbull) was not going to express any opinion this morning, but the country will know whether digging trenches a year is the way to put down the rebellion, and then, when attacked, leaving all the trenches, and doing the fighting outside of them. He believed that the people were ready to make any sacrifice to put down this rebellion, and he believed they would do it.

Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, (Union,) was in favor of the resolution, but condemned the Secretary of War as intriguing to supplant Gen. McClellan. Gen. McClellan had submitted his plan of conducting the campaign, but the Secretary of War had overruled it, showing hostility to Gen. McClellan.

Mr. Morrill, of Maine, (Rep.,) asked if the Senator (Davis) stated what he knew or was it on mere information.

Mr. Davis said what he had stated he understood to be so, and if the Senate would give him (Davis) a Committee he thought he could prove it.

Mr. Chandler said that Gen. McClellan's plan, as submitted, was to leave the enemy at Manassas, and the Potomac River blockaded, and the whole army was to be shipped off by the way of Annapolis. This plan was overruled by the President and Secretary of War. The facts ought to be stated fairly.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, said the Senator from Kentucky (Davis) had made some statements which ought not to go to the country. He (Wilson) said without hesitation or qualification that the Senator from Kentucky (Davis) was utterly mistaken. He (Wilson) did not believe that the Secretary of War was engaged in any intrigue against McClellan. His (Wilson's) position as Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs gave him (Wilson) advantages in finding out if such was the case, and this was the first time that he (Wilson) had ever heard of it. There had been considerable difference in regard to the plans for taking Richmond. It was understood there were three plans. One was that of Gen. Rosecrans to go by the valley of the Shenandoah to Richmond, and he (Wilson) believed that the Secretary of War approved of this plan. Another plan was to go down to Richmond by way of the Rappahannock. The third plan was to go to Richmond by way of the Peninsula, which was the plan of Gen. McClellan.

The resolution of Mr. Chandler was then passed, by yeas 39, nays 6.

Nays.—Messrs. Anthony, Foster, Lane of Kansas, McDougall, Saulsbury and Wright.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, the bill amendatory of the act of 1795, calling out the militia, &c., was taken up, the question being on the amendment authorizing the President to receive negroes into the United States service for labor on intrenchments, &c., &c.

Mr. Collamer, of Vermont, (Rep.,) said that he should vote against the bill as it stood, on the ground that it provided for an unlimited conscription. This country decided in the war of the Revolution, and in the War of 1812, that it would not have the system of European conscription. But this bill allows the President to draft men in such numbers and for such a length of time as he pleases, which, in fact, is just such a conscription. But he (Collamer) believed that the country had a right to the services of all the people whether white or black. He knew that they did use the blacks in the last war, and he believed they did good service. In regard to the second amendment, which provides "freedom" for the wife, children and mother of those blacks who perform such service, he said that it was nugatory, because in this country the slave knows no father, mother, wife or child, and yet this is called a Christian institution.

Mr. Ten Eyck, of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) moved to strike out the words "military and naval," where it says, "or any military or naval service for which they may be competent."

Mr. King, of New-York, (Rep.,) was willing to meet this question fairly. He wanted the President to have the power to call these persons into the service to aid the country in any way they can, and he was willing to declare that these persons shall be free forever after. We have not so much to fear from the enemy as we have from timid counsels. Let us, then, act like men, speak frankly and boldly, and do what is just and right.

Mr. Ten Eyck thought his amendment would not alter the bill of any consequence, but would remove any appearance of asperity in the bill.

Mr. King thought the time had come when we should speak right and plainly what we meant. Let us be done with talking, so as to avoid giving offence to our enemies.

Mr. Ten Eyck's amendment was decided out of order, as the words had been put in by a vote of the Senate.

Mr. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) said that in regard to the employment of negroes or Indians, the course of the rebels would justify us in employing these in any capacity. He understood that the rebels not only employed negroes, but also armed them. Some fault has been found with some Senators, as it was thought they were rather weak. He (Doolittle) was for putting down the rebellion with the cannon ball and bayonet. Now was the time to speak words of courage and encouragement to the President, instead of launching denunciations against him and his Generals. Now is the time when we should renew our pledge before high Heaven and swear before the living God, who liveth and ruleth forever, that we will put down this rebellion, and sustain this Constitution and Union forever. [Suppressed applause in the gallery.]

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, wanted to know what the Administration had ever asked for that had not been granted by the Senate.

Mr. Doolittle said the President wanted the sympathy and hearts of the Senate.

Mr. Wilson claimed that the President had all the sympathies of the Senate, and never was more forbearance shown him than by the Senate. He (Wilson) thought the Senate did not need lecturing.

Mr. Hale thought if the Senate ever needed reproof it would be for just opposite conduct.

Mr. Davis offered an amendment, striking out the [illegible] including the words "naval and military service." Rejected—Yeas, 11; Nays, 27.

Mr. Henderson offered an amendment, limiting the employment of persons of African descent to free negroes and slaves of rebels. Rejected—Yeas, 13; Nays, 22.

Mr. Saulsbury moved to postpone the bill indefinitely. Rejected—Yeas, 9; Nays, 27.

Yeas—Messrs. Carlile, Davis, Henderson, Kennedy, McDougall, Powell, Saulsbury, Stark, and Wilson of Missouri.

Mr. Henderson offered an amendment as a new section, that all loyal persons shall be compensated for loss of services of such persons as are taken by this bill. Agreed.

Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Browning, Collamer, Cowan, Davis, Doolittle, Foot, Foster, Harlan, Henderson, Howe, Lane of Indiana, McDougall, Powell, Simmons, Stark, Ten Eyck, Willey, Wilson of Missouri, Wright—20.

Nays—Messrs. Chandler, Clark, Fessenden, Grimes Hale, Harris, Howard, King, Lane of Kansas, Morrill, Pomeroy, Sherman, Sumner, Trumbull, Wilkinson, Wilmot, Wilson of Massachusetts—17.

Mr. Lane, of Kansas, offered an amendment that the President be directed as well as authorized to receive these persons in the service of the United States. Rejected.

The first section of the amendment authorizing the President to receive persons of African descent in the service of the United States, as thus amended, was adopted.

The question was then on the second section giving freedom to the mother, wife and children of persons who render such service.

Mr. Sherman moved an amendment so that this section would apply only to the slaves of rebels. Adopted.

Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Browning, Collamer, Cowan, Davis, Doolittle, Foster, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Kennedy, Lane of Indiana, McDougall, Rice, Sherman, Simmons, Stark, Ten Eyck, Willey, Wilson of Missouri, Wright—22.

Nays—Messrs. Chandler, Clark, Foot, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, King, Lane of Kansas, Morrill, Pomeroy, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilmot, Wilson of Massachusetts—16.

Mr. Browning, of Illinois, (Rep.,) moved to strike out the words "mother, wife and child" provision for "freedom." He spoke at great length on the amendment. On the question, no quorum was present.

Absent—Messrs. Bayard, Chandler, Collamer, Cowan, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Grimes, Hale, Harris, Howe, Latham, Nesmith, Pearce, Sherman, Simmons, Ten Eyck, Thompson, Trumbull, Wade, Wilmot and Wright.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Thursday, July 10.

Mr. Lovejoy, of Illinois, (Rep.,) asked, but failed to receive, consent to introduce a resolution instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to take measures to prevent non-specie paying banks from interfering with Treasury Notes to the serious injury of the public credit.

The House passed the Senate joint resolution to suspend all payments under the act of March last "To secure to the officers and men actually employed in the Western or Missouri Department their pay, bounty and pensions," and to appoint three Commissioners to investigate and examine all claims and report on the same to the Secretary of War.

Mr. Olin, of New-York, (Rep.,) reported from the Military Committee, a joint resolution to provide for the presentation of medals of honor to the enlisted men of the army and volunteer forces, who have, or may distinguish themselves in battle during the present rebellion." The resolution was passed. It appropriates $10,000 for the purpose stated.

The House passed the Senate bill "For the better government of the Navy," and the House resolution of thanks to Commodore Foote.

Much miscellaneous business of no especial importance was transacted.

Mr. Cox, of Ohio, (Opp.,) from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported resolutions in relation to maritime rights. On his own motion, their consideration was postponed til the first Monday in December.

The House adjourned.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, No. 816, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains the LATEST INTELLIGENCE up to the moment of going to press.

THE INVESTMENT OF RICHMOND—The Week of Battle—McClellan on the James River—Reinforcements by Burnside—Present Prospects of the Army—Correspondence from Fortress Monroe.

NEWS FROM THE SHENANDOAH—Gen. Pope Concentrating for an Advance.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH—Affairs at New-Orleans' Memphis, on the Mississippi and at Richmond—Extracts from Southern Papers—Condition of things along the Coast.

NEWS FROM THE WEST AND SOUTHWEST.

NEWS FROM EUROPE AND SOUTH AMERICA—Renewed Threats of Intervention—The International Exhibition—France and Mexico—Affairs in Buenos Ayres, Bolivia, &c.

THE NEW LEVY OF TROOPS—Response of the States.

THE MILITARY AND NAVAL FORCE OF FRANCE.

POLITICAL MOVEMENTS.

A PAGE OF EDITORIAL ON THE TOPICS OF THE DAY.

A CAREFULLY PREPARED SUMMARY OF THE NEWS, both Rebellion and General.

ITEMS OF DOMESTIC AND AGRICULTURAL INTEREST—Compiled from sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American reader.

A number of high and varied interest.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best
And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.
Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Deafness.—New mode of cure published in the *Sunday Times* for the benefit of the public, being a volume of 400 pages, by Dr. J. E. VON EISENBERG, Oculist and Aurist, No. 38 Clinton-place. See next Sunday's *Sunday Times*.

Ladies' Gaiters at 12s., Slips and Ties at 6s. and 7s. per pair, with Ladies', Misses', Boys' and Infants' boots and shoes, all styles and prices, at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

Leach—Romme.—In Riverhead, on Tuesday, June 24, by Rev. Wm. H. Evans, Mr. Samuel B. Leach, of New-York, to Miss Annette M. Romme, of the former place.

DIED

Barnum.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 9, Elizabeth J., wife of Thomas W. Barnum, and daughter of the late William B. Burrill, aged 32 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 235 Washington-st., on Saturday, at 3 o'clock P. M.

☞ Detroit and Pontiac. Mich., papers please copy.

Bergen.—In New-Utrecht, L. I., on Wednesday, July 9, John Simon, son of Simon and Joanna Bergen.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his mother, Carroll-place, Bath, L. I., this (Friday) afternoon, the 11th inst., at 2 o'clock.

Brooks.—At Fortress Monroe, Va., on Monday, July 7, of typhoid fever, Lieut. Charles Stewart Brooks, Fifth Cavalry, U. S. Army, only son of William F. and Harriet B. S. Brooks, in his 21st year.

His friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral, from the Church of the Holy Communion, corner of 20th-st. and 6th-av., on Saturday, July 13, at 10 A. M.

Carville.—On Monday, July 7, Julia, wife of Charles Carville, Esq., of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Bartholomew's Church, corner of Lafayette-place and Great Jones-st., on Friday, the 11th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M., without further notice.

Pope.—In this City, on Thursday, July 10, Maria W., wife of John W. Pope, in the 35th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at No. 80 West 43d-st., at 2 o'clock P. M. this day, (Friday.)

☞ Taunton, Mass., and Syracuse, N. Y., papers please copy.

Reed.—Of cholera infantum, Lincoln F., son of P. D. and L. C. Reed, aged 7 months and 16 days.

Borden.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 10, George Emery, son of Thomas H. and Henrietta Borden, aged 11 months.

His remains will be taken to Long Branch this day, (Friday,) the 11th inst., for interment.

Sicard.—In Yonkers, on Tuesday, July 8, Julia Sicard, in the 72d year of her age.

Turner.—In New-Milford, Conn., on Wednesday, July 9, Mrs. Lucy Turner, widow of the late Jencks W. Turner, aged 52 years.

White.—On Tuesday, July 8, at the residence of his mother, Charlestown, Mass., Capt. Malcolm W. White, aged 45 years, 4 months and 21 days.

West.—On Tuesday, July 8, Edward C. West, in the 45th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at 3½ o'clock. on Friday, from his late residence, No. 107 Lexington-av., without further notice.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
Kentucky, Extra Class 323.—July 10, 1862.
66, 78, 18, 48, 8, 77, 73, 58, 75, 60, 9, 14, 27.
Kentucky, Class 324.—July 10, 1862.
53, 19, 6, 70, 26, 31, 41, 51, 67, 22, 37, 21.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky. or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.
Delaware, Extra Class 271.—July 10, 1862.
63, 65, 12, 66, 56, 57, 37, 4, 64, 49, 45, 2, 18.
Delaware State Lottery, Class 272.—July 10, 1862.
15, 47, 65, 11, 70, 5, 48, 25, 22, 52, 29, 71.
Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

HEALTH DEPENDS ON PURE BLOOD.
Sickness cometh of impurity of the blood. BRANDRETH'S Pills purify the blood, and thus restore health. Their occasional use gives the clear complexion, the blooming countenance and the elastic step.
Whether the bowels be confined or relaxed, they are equally useful, surely restoring that important organ to health.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE, No. 294 CANAL-ST.
Sold also at No. 4 Union-square, and by all dealers.
BE SURE AND GET NEW STYLE.
See the small red lettering, "BENJAMIN BRANDRETH'S PILLS," is on the band around the directions which inclose the box.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York Times Building.
J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.
Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.
REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

BURNETT'S COOKING EXTRACTS.
JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston, manufacture an excellent variety of cooking Extracts, Lemon, Vanilla, Rose, Almond, Peach, Celery, Nutmeg, Cinnamon, Nectarine, Ginger, Orange and Cloves, all of which we cordially recommend.

P. P. P. P.
PEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE,
SIMPLE, CLEANLY AND EFFECTIVE,
The ONLY INSTRUMENT for the SAFE and PERFECT INTERNAL APPLICATION of curative, sedative and lubricating Ointments. GLASS instruments frequently BREAK, rendering a surgical operation necessary. METAL corrodes—becomes foul—and POISONS the diseased parts. But the
PILES PIPE, MADE OF HARD RUBBER,
Is unattended by any of these OBJECTIONS.
It is durable, cleanly, never gets out of order. It is for the convenient use of PATIENTS THEMSELVES. Its insertion is EASY, causing NO PAIN to the terribly sensitive parts with which it comes in contact. It THOROUGHLY DISTRIBUTES the OINTMENT, and PREVENTING ALL WASTE, it effects a SPEEDY CURE. It puts an end to SLEEPLESS NIGHTS AND WRETCHED DAYS.
It can be carried in the POCKET, charged with Ointment.
ARMY OFFICERS, and those compelled to be much in the SADDLE, will find the PILES PIPE INVALUABLE.
PEARCY'S PILES OINTMENT.
The best medicament yet compounded for the cure of THE PILES AND KINDRED DISEASES.
By its use the PAIN is AT ONCE RELIEVED, the INFLAMMATION allayed, the ITCHING entirely STOPPED and by its thorough use the DISEASES ULTIMATELY CURED.
Both PIPE and OINTMENT may be had of all Druggists.
THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent,
No. 36 Beekman-st., corner William, New-York.

CORCORAN ZOUAVES,
THIRD REGIMENT EMPIRE BRIGADE.
Brigadier-General, F. B. Spinola.
Colonel, Mariott N. Croft.
This magnificent Regiment is intended as a rallying-point for all good men. It will be the first in the field from the State of New-York, under the late call of President Lincoln.
Capt. John H. Dobbs is in want of a few more men, for the purpose of filling up his company to the standard.
Quarters, rations and uniforms furnished immediately. Pay from $13 to $21 per month, and relief tickets furnished to families. $100 bounty guaranteed at the end of the rebellion. A few more vacancies open for non-commissioned officers and teamsters. One month's pay in advance.
Apply immediately at Headquarters, No. 145 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, L. I.
JOHN H. DOBBS, Captain Company E.
Or to C. L. FROTHINGHAM, First Lieutenant and Regimental Adjutant, No. 483 Broadway, New-York City; or to RICHARD J. CLARK, Tammany Hall, Chatham-st., New-York City.
Pay commences from date of enlistment.

READ. READ. READ.
Danville, Pa., June 2, 1862.
Dr. Wm. H. Gregg—*Dear Sir*: In February, 1861, I was afflicted with the sugar diabetes, and for five months I passed more than two gallons of water in twenty-four hours. I was obliged to get up as often as ten or twelve times during the night, and in five months I lost about fifty pounds in weight. During the month of July, 1861, I procured two bottles of Constitution Water, and in two days after using it I experienced relief, and after taking two bottles I was entirely cured, soon after regaining my usual good health. Yours, truly,
J. V. L. DE WITT.
Sold by all druggists. MORGAN & ALLEN, Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., N. Y.

AUCTION SALE OF GUNPOWDER.
Office of the U. S. Prize Commissioners,
No. 39 Chambers-st.
Public sale of prize property by the United States Marshal, under the direction of the United States Prize Commissioners, on FRIDAY NEXT, the 11th day of July, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of the United States Marshal, No. 39 Chambers-st.
SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
Part of the cargo of the steamer *Patras*, consisting of 1,400 bbls. gunpowder.
Also, part of the cargo of the steamer *Nassau*, consisting of 200 bbls. gunpowder.
EDWARD H. OWEN,
HENRY H. ELLIOTT,
U. S. Prize Commissioners.

CENTRAL PARK PLEASURE BOATS.
MOONLIGHT BOATING.
Boats are running during the day and evening on the Lake, and greatly enhance the attractions of a visit to this charming resort.
Boats with Red flag leave the Terrace landing every few minutes, making the circuit of the lake, nearly two miles, in 35 to 45 minutes.
Fare for each person..........10 cents.
Fare for children under 10 years..........5 cents.
Boats may be engaged for the use of a party:
Rate, for one or two persons, for each half hour...30 cents.
Rate for each additional person..........10 cents.

WALLACK'S,
Entrances on Broadway and 13th-st.
Doors open at 7½; begins at 8.
SPLENDID BILL TO-NIGHT.
The beautiful new comedietta,
ORANGE BLOSSOMS,
and the celebrated Irish drama,
IRELAND AS IT WAS.
Mr. FLORENCE as RAGGED PAT, and Mrs. FLORENCE as JUDY O'TROT, with soul-stirring DONNYBROOK JIG.

MAP OF RICHMOND.
Issued this day, a Map showing the scene of the late battles near Richmond, and the present position of the Army of the Potomac.
The names of all the places mentioned in latest accounts are also given.
E. & G. W. BLUNT,
No. 179 Water-st.

"MEDICAL COMMON SENSE"—NEARLY 300 illustrated and neatly-bound pages, written in plain English, "that everybody can understand." Part I—Treats on the causes, prevention and cure of chronic diseases Part II—On "Marriage and Sexual Philosophy." Both in one volume.
Price $1. Sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of price. Contents table sent free. The author, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, late of Saratoga, has permanently located his office at No. 1,130 Broadway, between 25th and 26th sts., New-York City. May be consulted in person or by letter. No charge for first interview. Office hours from 1 to 6 P. M., except Sundays.

RELIEF INSTANTANEOUS TO THE SUFFERERS from chronic rheumatism, sore throat, toothache, stiffness of the joints, and contraction of the muscles, by one application of Dr. TOBIAS' Venetian Liniment. Pain cannot exist where this liniment is used. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all druggists. Dépôt, No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

CENTRAL OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.
Past due coupons on 1st mortgage bonds of this Company, due November 1, 1860, and February 1, 1860, will be paid on presentation at my office, in Janesville, Ohio, or with exchange, in current funds, in New-York, as holders may desire.
H. J. JEWETT, Receiver.

25 CENTS PER COPY WILL BE GIVEN at the Advertising Desk of the New-York Times for one copy of each date, viz.: Wednesday, Dec. 12, 1860, and Friday, July 29, 1859.

THE FOURTH IN NASHVILLE.

Characteristic Speech by Gov. Johnson.

The Fourth was celebrated in Nashville, Tenn., by the usual salutes, an imposing military display, reading the Declaration of Independence, an able and patriotic oration by Hon. JORDAN STOKES, and in the evening by fireworks, and a characteristic speech by Gov. JOHNSON. He denounced the rebel leaders in the most unsparing terms. He alluded as follows to his arrest of the rebel clergymen:

How long has it been since men were driven from their homes for the crime of loyalty? I was driven from my own home, and for what? What crime, what offence had I done? None, save my devotion to the Government, and my attachment to the Stars and Stripes. Yet men talk of oppression, and complain of the arrest of Ministers of the Gospel. Ministers of the Gospel, indeed! Pardon the expression! Oh, it was a great outrage to arrest Parson ELLIOTT, and Parson HOWELL and BALDWIN—Armageddon BALDWIN! What claim had these traitors to indulgence? I do not profess to be a sound theologian; but I reverence the teachings of the Gospel, and I thought that the Gospel of Jesus arched the whole circuit of the skies, and rested on the ends of the Universe. Who are these reverend traitors that they should go unpunished for their crimes? I hold that this Government is of divine birth, that it is a gift of God himself, and that neither Parson ELLIOTT, nor Parson SEHON, nor Parson HOWELL, nor Armageddon have a right to break it up. I punish these men, not because they are priests, but because they are traitors and enemies of society, law and order. They have pursued and corrupted boys and silly women, and inculcated rebellion, and now let them suffer the penalty. I received the other day, a request to allow some ham, sweet pickle and other delicacies to be carried to these persons. I told the applicant to send his luxuries to me, and I would find persons a good deal more worthy to receive them than these rebels. I would give them to the suffering widows and orphans among us, whose husbands and fathers were deluded by these men into the rebel army and now fill a rebel's grave, or lie in prison. [Shouts of "Good! good! that's right!"] If delicacies are to be distributed, I think that these innocent sufferers, the victims of these corrupt rebel priests, are a good deal more worthy objects of charity and compassion that the deceivers themselves. Why should they be feasted and lionized, and their wretched victims be left to perish? [A whistle in the rear of the crowd.] I hear a whistle. I believe it is GOLDSMITH who says, in his Natural History, that there are only two animals which hiss, the viper, by reason of its venom, and the goose for its simplicity. I think the present instance is an exception, and that the whistler is a gosling. It is some foolish creature instigated by others who are too cowardly to show themselves. Let your masters show themselves, and I will attend to them. But why should these parsons ask for sympathy? When did they ever express sympathy for the loyal men who lie in the jail of Tuscaloosa, covered with filth and fed on tainted meat? Alas, to their agonizing cries no response is made but the clanking of their chains. These men, who claim special regard, have stolen the livery of Heaven to serve the devil in, but I am determined they shall feel the power of the Government which they have sought to destroy. Some professed to entertain a holy horror of coercion. Why, force and terror have coerced the South into her present position, and nothing but force and power will bring her back. You were coerced by the violence and force of Secession, and the spirit of Secession must be subdued and controlled by force. The strong arm of the Government must be bared, and Justice must do her work. We may as well understand the fact first as last, and go to work rationally. Without force and power to coerce we have no Government. How have matters gone on heretofore? Why, when the Union army came here, the first to run to it for protection and privileges were Secessionists, who got promises of protection, if they would remain neutral. On the other hand, the poor Union men were terrified with threats of vengeance if the rebel army should return. The Secessionist was protected by the Union army, and was equally confident of protection should the rebel army return, so he felt perfectly easy. The Union man dreaded utter ruin, should a reverse occur, and was filled with perpetual alarm. So, under this strange policy the rebel had *two* guarantees and the Union man but *one*. It is time this was stopped. *The time has arrived when treason must be made odious and traitors impoverished.* These men have used their property to destroy the Government, and fill the land with bankruptcy and distress; they have given their wealth freely to aid rebellion and treason, and drench the land in fraternal blood, and crush out the last vestige of liberty, *and their property shall be taken from them to defray the expenses of the war. They* are the guilty ones. *They* are the real criminals. The poor have been deluded and dragged into this war, while the authors and instigators, who have kept up the war by their money and contributions, have skulked at home and demanded the protection of the Federal Government. And what was the motive of many of these men in Nashville for bringing on and aiding the rebellion? Why many of these elegant gentlemen rebelled *to get rid of paying their Northern debts!* If a miserable, crippled negro, worth five hundred dollars, was stolen, the Government must be overthrown if the negro could not be recovered; but your polite, fastidious and chivalrous merchant can go among what he calls "blue-bellied Yankees, buy their goods on credit, and then when pay-day comes, tell his creditors in the North: "Oh, I have seceded!" It is an outrageous crime to steal a negro, but it is getlemanly financiering to defraud a Northern creditor of $50,000 or $100,000. Hundreds of instances could be related showing how far the rebellion was impelled and advanced by this swindling spirit.

INTERESTING FROM BRAZIL.

Dissolution of the Ministry—The New Imperial Cabinet—Gen. Webb's Final Ball—Commercial.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Sunday, May 25, 1862.

Yesterday, the entire Ministry, headed by the Marquis DE CAIXIAS, the Premier, offered their resignation to the Emperor, in consequence of the immense minority they found themselves in, in the Legislature. The resignation was accepted, and CONSELHEIRO ZACHARIAS DE GOES E VASCONCELLOS was called upon to form a Cabinet, which he has this morning succeeded in doing, comprising the following, who are all of the medium conservative code of politics:

ZACHARIAS DE GOES E VASCONCELLOS, Minister of the Empire and President of the Council of State.

FRANCISCO JOSE FURTADO, Minister of Justice.

CARLOS CARNEIRO DE CAMPOS, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

JOSE PEDRO DIAS DE CARVALHO, Minister of Finance.

JOSE BONIFACIO DE ANDRADE E SILVA, Minister of Marine.

Baron of PORTO ALLEGRO, Minister of War.

ANTONIO COELLAR SA E ALBERQUQUE, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce.

They are persons well known and generally liked by the people, and will no doubt be sustained by the Emperor and Legislature. The resignation of the old Cabinet has caused quite an emotion here in Rio, as it was both sudden and unexpected.

Mr. C. L. LAZARUS, late Acting-Secretary and Attaché of the Legation of the United States at this Court, returns to the United States by this packet *viâ* France.

The new American Consuls appointed to Para, Pernambuco and Bahia have all arrived, and entered upon the duties of their offices.

Gen. WEBB gave his last ball for the season at his residence at Petropolis last Tuesday, which was, as usual with his entertainments, a brilliant and pleasant affair. It is his intention to reside permanently at Petropolis during his stay at this Court.

The following vessels have sailed for ports in the United States since the sailing of the last English packet, laden with coffee:

May 13, *Panama*, for New-York; May 20, *Zingarella*, for New-York; May 20, *Henry A. Didier*, for New-York; May 21, *Mondamin*, for Baltimore.

Coffee—Sales have ruled at 7$200@$7,800. Shipments since May 8 to the United States, 12,091 bags; shipments since May 8 to other ports, 20,307 bags.

Freight to United States, 50s.@60s. Exchange on London, 25¾@26. Exchange on Paris, 365 @368 reis to franc. Exchange on Hamburgh, 690 reis to marc banco. Discounts, 10@11½ ℔ cent.

Rio Janeiro is perfectly healthy; not a single case of yellow fever reported this Summer, and the Winter now fairly set in. Yellow fever and cholera still prevalent at Pernambuco.

Yours, THE MAJOR.

— Stephen M. Weld, Jr., of Brig.-Gen. Fitz John Porter's Staff, who was reported missing at the battle of Gaines' Mills, on Friday, June 27, is a prisoner at Richmond.

LAW REPORTS.

Notes of Prize Decisions.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

RIGHT OF A PRIVATE LIEN HOLDER TO ENFORCE A LIEN AGAINST PRIZE PROPERTY DENIED.

Samuel Harlan et al. vs. *The steamship Nassau.*—This case came up on a motion by the libelants for an interlocutory sale of the vessel as perishable. The libel was filed to recover about $10,000 for repairs and supplies alleged to have been furnished to the vessel by the libelants. The U. S. District-Attorney intervened in the cause, and in answer to the motion informed the Court that the vessel and cargo are under capture by the United States as prize of war, and were committed to the custody of the Prize Commissioners in this port as such, on the 2d of June last, by a prize master having brought the said vessel from sea into this port for that purpose—and the District-Attorney presented a certificate of the Prize Commissioners, under their seal of office, verifying the fact, and objected to the competency of any private suitor to interfere with or molest such [illegible] a state of abeyance as to the right of property, or in a state of legal sequestration, until the right is passed upon by the Prize Courts of the country of the captor. (1 Kent, 101, 103.) That the capture as prize overrides and supplants all claims of private liens, (Wheat on Captures, 80, Art. 15,) and whether the seizure of the property is one of prize or not, is exclusively a question under the cognizance of the Prize Court in the first instance. (4 Cranch., 2; 1 Dallas, 95; 1 Peters, Ad. Dec. 1.) Motion, therefore, denied.

For the motion, Mr. Williams; in opposition, Mr. Woodford.

MOTION FOR SALE—JUDGMENT OF PRIZE COMMISSIONERS.

The United States vs. *The Steamer Nassau and her cargo*—This was a motion, on the part of the United States, for the sale of the vessel and cargo as perishable. It was founded on reports of the Prize Commissioners, advising the sale, and was opposed by the claimants on a report of one of the Port Wardens, that in his opinion the state of the vessel was not such as to call for a sale.

Held by the Court.—That in a case of speculative differences of opinion between witnesses, whether the condition of property seized as prize be "perishing or perishable, or deteriorating in value," the judgment reported to the Court by the Commissioners should prevail unless controlling evidence is produced counteracting their judgments, this matter being very pointedly placed by Congress under their supervision.

That no such controlling evidence is furnished to the Court in this case.

The motion for a sale of the vessel and cargo was accordingly granted.

For the motion, Mr. Woodford; in opposition, Mr. Edwards.

The Concert Saloon Cases—Counter Orders of Arrest.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Joseph Hart vs. *John A. Kennedy, G. C. Davis and DeWitt C. Smith, and three other cases.*—These were motions for orders of arrest against the defendants, made by the plaintiffs, Joseph Hart, Gustavus Wise, Hermann Woehtel and Samuel Thompson, persons who have been arrested for the violation of the Concert Saloon law, by the Police authorities. The cases have been frequently stated in the TIMES, upon the occasions of the former arrests.

The complaints allege that the plaintiffs were illegally arrested, in obedience to the orders of the first-named defendant, John A. Kennedy, Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police. The parties claim damages in different sums. Hart, having been arrested twice, claims $20,000, and the others $5,000 each. Each party claims to have been discharged upon the examination of his case. Upon an undertaking in the sum of $250 each, the Court allowed orders of arrest. The defendants gave bail in the sum of $1,000 each.

G. S. Bedford for motions.

Criminal Law—Proof of the Forgery of the Certificate will not Sustain an Indictment for the Forgery of a Check.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Leonard and Barnard.

The People vs. *George B. Clements.*—This case was briefly referred to in the TIMES of May 9 and May 20, it having been argued on appeal on the former occasion, and a new trial granted at the latter date. The opinion of the Court is now accessible, and the points decided will be found of interest.

The prisoner was indicted for the forgery of a check, but on the trial it was only shown that he forged the certificate. Upon such proof the prisoner was convicted in the Sessions, and his counsel appealed the case to this Court.

The Court, per INGRAHAM, J., the other Justices concurring, held that the forgery of the certificate of a check, or of the acceptance of a bill of exchange not properly described in the indictment which charges the forgery of the check or bill only, such acceptance or certificate was no part of the bill or check. The Court were of the opinion that a conviction upon such proof, under an indictment charging the forgery of the check, would be no bar to a future arraignment of the prisoner upon an indictment, for falsely uttering such check, and so *vice versa*.

In this case, the act of one party forged the check, and the act of another forged the acceptance. Each instrument was separate and distinct from the other. The prisoner was charged with forging the one, and convicted, although proven only to be guilty of forging the other—with which offence he was not charged. The conviction was reversed, and a new trial ordered.

The Complaint of a Servant Girl.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge Macarthy.

Rosalie Herschspring vs. *Louis Levy.*—It appears that the plaintiff had lived as servant in the defendant's family for one month previous to the 25th of last May.

It is alleged that on that morning, which was Sunday, the defendant went to the police station of the Twenty-second Precinct, and procured an officer to arrest the plaintiff on the suspicion of having stolen thirty dollars the previous week from the defendant. About two hours after her arrest, she was discharged by the police justice before whom she had been taken. She now brings this action for malicious and unreasonable confinement, and lays the damages at $500.

It was contended by the counsel for the defence that Levy did not procure the arrest, but simply narrated the facts to the officer, who soon after procured the arrest. The case went before the jury, but the verdict has not been yet rendered.

Philips & Levy for plaintiff; Harrington & Grieff for defendant.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

Potter vs. *Sullivan.*—Motion denied with costs.

Gill vs. *Lamb et al.*—Order granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

Lefeore vs. *Lefeore.*—Divorce granted.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 10, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 62 bbls. Ashes, 35,100 bbls. Flour, 220,613 bush. Wheat, 93,790 bushels Corn, 455 bushels Oats, 1,119 pkgs. Provisions, and 850 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day were light at $5 87½@$6 for Pots, and $6 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—A brisk demand prevails for Rio, prices of which favor sellers; 10,500 bags changed hands to-day, at 20c.@22c. ℔ lb., usual terms.

COTTON—Is held firmly at 41c.@42c. for Middlings ℔ lb., and the demand is fair at these rates,—1,400 bales having been disposed of, chiefly within the range.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market opened firmly for State and Western Flour; but, owing to the reaction in Gold and Sterling Exchange, as also to the high claims of shipowners, the export demand subsequently fell off, and prices of shipping brands declined 5c. ℔ bbl.—closing heavily. The home trade demand is fair, and the better qualities of Flour are quoted steady. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 23,500 bbls., part to arrive, including Superfine State, at $4 50@$4 75; inferior to choice extra State, at $4 95@$5 20, chiefly at $5@$5 05; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $4 50@$4 75; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $4 90@$5 90; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $4 95@$6; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 15@$5 25 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 50	@$4 75
Extra State	4 95	@ 5 20
Superfine Western	4 50	@ 4 75
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 90	@ 5 90
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 95	@ 6 00
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	5 15	@ 5 25
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 30	@ 6 25
Extra Genesee	5 20	@ 7 00
Interior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 15	@ 7 00

Southern Flour is less active at former rates; sales 2,100 bbls. at $5 15@$5 80 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $5 85@$6 75 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is in moderate request at drooping prices. sales 1,750 bbls. extra at $4 95@$6 25 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour continues quiet at $2 75 @$4 10 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is salable and firm at $2 80@$2 85 for Jersey, $2 95 for Marsh's Caloric, and $3 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales 500 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less sought after to-day, and the market toward the close receded 1c.@2c. ℔ bushel from the opening prices. Shippers were less disposed to buy freely. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 182,000 bushels, part to arrive, including Canada Club at $1 05@ $1 14; White Western, at $1 29@$1 35, chiefly at $1 29@$1 30; Amber Western at $1 26@$1 28; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 20@$1 25; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 13@$1 16, closing at $1 13@$1 14; Milwaukee Club, poor to prime, at $1 05@$1 13; Chicago Spring, at 98@$1 09, and very choice White Michigan, (500 bushels,) at $1 55 ℔ bushel. Corn is in good request at uniform prices. Sales 104,000 bushels, (part to arrive,) at 53c.@ 54c. for old Mixed Western; 48c.@51c. for new do.; 45c.@48c. for unsound new and old; 55c.@56c. for Yellow Western; 60c. for White Western; 70c. for White Southern, ℔ bushel. Rye continues in request at 69c.@75c. ℔ bushel; sales, 15,600 bushels. Barley remains as last noticed. Oats are salable and steady, including Canada, at 43½c.@45c.; Western, at 43½c.@45c., and State 44½c.@45½c. ℔ bushel. The following comparative table shows the quantity of the principal kinds of Breadstuffs left at tide water from the commencement of navigation to and including the 7th of July in the years indicated:

Canals opened—	1860. April 25.	1861. May 1.	1862. May 1.
Flour, bbls	278,213	291,776	472,469
Wheat, bush	2,430,856	7,982,635	8,745,118
Corn	4,575,212	4,762,389	4,881,523
Barley	73,912	139,810	369,863
Oats	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

HAY—North River Bale continues plenty and heavy, to-day, at 55c.@70c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in moderate request at former rates, including last year's crop, at 14c.@20c. ℔ lb.

LUMBER—Has been in fair demand, and prices of desirable lots have been well supported, the tendency of the market being in favor of sellers. At Albany, according to the *Evening Journal*, "the receipts of Lumber have been large, and of all kinds. The supply is increasing, and the assortment is now good. The sales during the week have been light, and the shipments small, as is usual the first week in July. Prices are well maintained, and an advance is anticipated, as the exchange charged in Canada is increasing, and freights on the lakes and canals are gradually growing higher. The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals, from the opening of navigation to July 8, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1860	109,707,600	18,787	25,877	36,108,047
1861	61,559,078	15,557	252	28,267,580
1862	78,085,002	14,995	5,226	51,169,264

The gradual weekly increase is rapidly swelling the receipts of Boards and Scantling, which now considerably exceed those of last season, and are gradually approaching those of 1860. The high rates of freights on the lakes and canals, together with the unusual expenses attending on exchanges between Canada, may to some extent curtail the shipments that were intended to have been made to this City from the British Provinces.

MOLASSES—Has been more sought after at firmer prices. Sales to-day, 485 hhds. Porto Rico at 35c.@ 36c.; 200 hhds. Barbados at 33c.; 250 hhds. &c., Cuba Muscovado, 26c.@29c.; 500 hhds. Clayed Cuba on private terms; and, by auction, 400 bbls. New-Orleans at 35c. for good, and 23c.@30c. for common, reboiled, ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Prices of Spirits Turpentine have again advanced to $1 62½@$1 65 ℔ gallon, with sals of 160 bbls. 113 bbls. No. 2 Resin were disposed of at $10 ℔ 280 lbs., and 100 bbls. Strained Resin at $9 75.

PROVISIONS—Pork is plenty and heavy, at $10 37½@$10 50 for Mess and $8 37½@$8 75, (the latter rate for very choice,) for Prime, ℔ bbl. Sales 1,870 bbls. Cut Meats are selling slowly, at 4½c.@5½c. for Hams, and 3½c.@4c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon continues dull; 230 boxes Middles sold at 6¾c. for short-ribbed, and an unascertained price for long, clear, ℔ lb. Lard is in lively request at buoyant rates; sales 4,250 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 7¾c.@8¾c. ℔ lb. Beef rules quiet, at previous prices; sales 130 bbls., at $13@$14 for Extra Mess, and $11@ $12 75 for plain Mess, ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess, $19 @$20 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $15 50@$16 50 ℔ bbl. Butter continues in fair request, at 9c.@15c. for poor to choice Western, and 10c.@17c, for poor to choice State, ℔ lb. Cheese is selling freely at 5c.@ 8¾c. ℔ lb.

SALTPETRE—Sales, 300 bags Crude on private terms.

SUGARS—The activity in this line continues, and prices steadily favor sellers. Sales to-day, 2,100 hhds., including Cuba, at 7¼c.@8⅝c.; Porto Rico at 8½c. @8⅞c., and New-Orleans at 8½c.@10¼c.; also, by auction, 239 hhds. New-Orleans at 8½c.@9¾c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 245,000 lbs., at 9½c.@9¾c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, to-day, 1,000 bbls., chiefly at 30c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The advanced claims of shipowners check engagements to-day, yet a fair business was reported. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 3d.@4s. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 13½d.@14d.; Corn, 12¾d.@13¼d.; Beef, 7s. ℔ tc.; Pork, 5s. ℔ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 37s. 6d.@40s.; Butter and Cheese, 40s.@ 42s. 6d.; Tallow, 35s. ℔ ton. For Cork and orders, two vessels, with Grain, one at 9s. 9d. ℔ quarter, and one at 14d. ℔ bushel. For Glasgow—Flour, 4s. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 13d.@14d. ℔ bushel; Pork, 5s. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ℔ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 37s. 6d.; Butter and Cheese, 40s.@42s. 6d.; Tallow, 35s. ℔ ton. For London—Flour, 4s. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 13d.@14d. ℔ bushel; Pork, 5s. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ℔ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 45s.; Bacon and Lard, 37s. 6d.@40s.; Tallow at 35s.@37s. 6d. ℔ ton. For Havre—Wheat, 20c. ℔ bush.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

New-York	Southampton	New-York	June 28
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	June 28
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	July 1
City of New-York	Liverpool	New-York	July 2
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	July 2
Bohemian	Liverpool	Quebec	July 3
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	July 5
New-York	Southampton	New-York	July 9
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	July 9
Africa	Liverpool	Boston	July 12
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	July 16
China	Liverpool	New-York	July 19
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	July 26
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	July 30
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 6
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Aug 16
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 1
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 18

FROM AMERICA.

Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	July 12
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	July 12
New-York	New-York	Southampton	July 12
Anglo-Saxon	Quebec	Liverpool	July 12
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	July 16
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	July 19
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	July 23
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	July 26
Borussia	New-York	Southampton	July 26
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	July 30
Africa	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 6
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 9
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 25
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 11

Departure of European Mails.

The Mails for Europe, by the steamship *Arabia*, from Boston for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office on Tuesday next, at 5½ P. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at..........5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

South Mails close at.......5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.

Western Mails (*viâ* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P.M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED AS TO THE whereabouts of a lawyer who, about nine years ago, was making inquiries in relation to some property which was left to the heirs of William Hitchcock by John Hitchcock, of Nova Scotia; his office was then in Tryon-row, New-York. Address E. F. HITCHCOCK, West Troy, N. Y.

IF C. P. R., WHO LEFT CHICAGO SOME FIVE years since, for New-York, will inform his friends in Chicago where to address him, he may receive information of much value to him.

AUCTION SALES.

B. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SALE OF BEAN MEAL.

Will be sold at auction on FRIDAY, July 11, at 12 o'clock M., at No. 4 State-st.—

26,755 pounds of Bean Meal, a little soured, contained in 247 half barrels, and 2 barrels. Sale positive. Terms cash.

Sale by order of Lieut.-Col. A. B. EATON, Assistant Commissary-General of Subsistence.

Samples at our office, No. 45 Nassau-st.

HENRY B. HERTS, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY HENRY WOOD & CO.

BOARDING-HOUSE FURNITURE.

FRIDAY, July 11, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 29 Amity-st.; Corner of Greene-st.,

Consisting of Brussels, and Ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, mahogany and walnut chamber and parlor suites, beds, bedding, crockery, glassware, gas-fixtures, &c., together with the usual assortment of kitchen furniture and utensils, with which the sale will commence.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, at auction, on FRIDAY, July 11, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.:

Choice old wines, brandies, &c., consisting of fine old brandies of 1856 and 1858, Blackburn brandy, very fine and heavy; very fine Sherry and Port wine; fine old Bourbon whisky, Claret and Hock, Sparkling Catawba, Santa Croix rum and Holland gin, Old Tom ditto, Godard Cognac, fine old Golden Sherry: brandy, vintage of 1846.

WM. IRVING, Auctioneer.

SAMUEL OSGOOD & SON WILL SELL at their salesroom, No. 83 Cedar-st., on FRIDAY, July 11, at 12 o clock, one stylish brett, but little used; coupé rockaway, nearly new; two second-hand top-wagons, three second-hand no-top wagons, two jump-seat rockaways, two-seat wagon with top on back seat, two fine sets double and four sets single harness, spring-cart and harness—to be sold for account of whom it may concern.

150 PAINTINGS AT AUCTION—ON FRIDAY EVENING, July 11, by BANGS, MERWIN & CO., No. 596 Broadway. Several signed pictures by eminent artists. Sale peremptory. Now on exhibition and catalogues ready.

AT AUCTION.—WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION, at the Public Pound, corner of 127th-st. and 3d-av., on SATURDAY MORNING, July 12, 1862, at 11 o'clock, one brown or black horse, to pay expenses.

WILLIAM B. LITTLE, Poundmaster.

COAL, &C.

ANTHRACITE COAL.

CARGOES AFLOAT.

Cargoes of prime Schuylkill White Ash Coal, Black Heath Vein and Red Ash Diamond Vein, Broken, Egg and Stove, for sale by

CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO., No. 45 South-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand. JOHN K. HOPPEL.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A VERY WORTHY, industrious girl wishes a situation in a small private family to do chamberwork, wash and iron, or would be willing to do general housework. Can be seen Thursday, July 10, at the house of her present employer, No. 90 West 46th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid; is willing to assist in washing and ironing, and make herself generally useful. Call at No. 164 East 28th-st. The best of City reference.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing and French fluting; five years' City reference can be given. Call at No. 11 West 28th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young girl, to do chamberwork and plain sewing; or to do general housework in a small private family. Call at No. 6 31st-st., between Madison and 5th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children and to do plain sewing; understands Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machines; has eight years' reference from her last place; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call, for two days, at No. 119 West 24th-st., near 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation in a private family to do chamberwork and waiting; best of City reference can be given from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 143 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable English girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; can give good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 180 Avenue C, on the corner of 11th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 61 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITuation as cook in a private family; is well experienced; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 36 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A SITUATION wanted by a woman, as cook in a private family; understands the cooking of all kinds of fish, soups, meats, poultry, game and desserts; is also a very competent baker of bread and cake. Unexceptionable City references given. Apply for two days, or this week, at No. 112 West 27th-st., in the variety store.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by two respectable young women, situations, one as first-class cook; has no objections to assist in the washing; one who perfectly understands her business; also understands milk and butter; the other as first-class chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; have no objections to go a short distance in the country; can produce the best of City references if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 81 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation in a private family; is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; also a good baker of bread and biscuit; has no objection to do general housework. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 89 West 36th-st., between 7th-av. and Broadway.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A YOUNG woman wishes a situation as first-rate cook and laundress; has good City reference; would do the cooking and washing of a small family. Can be seen for two days at her last place, No 86 Tenth-st., between 5th-av. and University-place.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is an excellent baker; is willing and capable of discharging her duty in all its capacities; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 126 East 16th-st., near 1st-av., second floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, by a respectable Protestant Welsh woman, a situation to do general housework; understands her busiuess in all its branches; good reference; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 10 Prince-st., near the Bowery, first floor, in the rear.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable Protestant woman as laundress; understands French fluting; has lived in the best of families; no objections to go into the country. Apply at No. 33 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS NURSE.—AN ENGLISH WOMAN WISHES a situation as infant's nurse; understands the care of a baby from its birth; or would take care of one or two grown children; is a good sewer; has no objection to travel. Call at No. 1 Milligan-place, between 10th and 11th sts., first floor, for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a young woman, as nurse and seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing; understands waiting on table, or would do chamberwork if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 61 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Good reference can be given. Would have no objection to going in the country.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A young woman wishes a situation as waitress or chambermaid and seamstress, or would take a laundress' place in a private family; is obliging and neat in her work; has good reference as laundress and chambermaid: has no objection to go in the country. Can be seen till Saturday at her present employer's, No. 52 East 24th-st.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as waitress or as chambermaid and waitress; has no objections to go to the country. Call at No. 132 West 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS TO be had, civil, neat, and capable, at the largest old-established Institute, on the corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st., for German, Irish, English, Protestant and American women. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready. German is spoken here.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a Protestant, who perfectly understands the care and management of horses; has some knowledge of gardening; is willing to make himself generally useful. Address J. H., Box No. 203 *Times* Office, for two days; the best of references given.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman in a private family, by a respectable young man, who thoroughly understands his business; will be found willing and obliging, and has got three years of the best of reference. Address I. M., Box No. 204 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman; thoroughly understands his business; has the best of City reference, where he has lived the last five years. Address C. R. X., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A SITuation wanted as coachman and gardener, by a respectable man; understands his duties thoroughly, and has the best references. Address BARNEY, Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation, by a single man, as coachman and groom; no objection to work in a garden, if required. Good reference given. Address B. H. W., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER, &c.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a man who understands general farm work and is willing to do it; is a good milker; willing to make himself useful in any capacity. Call at the Institute, No. 97 4th-av.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a man who thoroughly understands his business; will be found to give full satisfaction, and attentive in his employment; has the best of City reference, and is willing to go to the country. Apply for two days at No. 168 4th-av., corner of 21st-st., in the apothecary's. Inquire for J. L.

AS WAITER.—WANTED. A SITUATION BY A competent young man as waiter in a private family, in town or country; best reference. Can be seen at No. 874 Broadway, corner of 18th-st., in the drug store.

HELP WANTED.

DRUG SALESMAN AND ENTRY CLERK WANTED—In a jobbing drug house; to a salesman of requisite qualifications, a good position can be offered. Also, wanted, an entry or bill clerk, who writes a good hand and is quick at figures. Address DRUGS, Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SEWING-MACHINE HANDS THAT command a number of sewing-machines for plain work; those that can do a large quantity of work are preferred. Apply to W. STEVENS, No. 15 Mercer-st., New-York, or corner of Sackett and Court sts., Brooklyn.

100 GRAIN STRIKERS WANTED.—Strikers out of work, by applying at No. 127 Broad-st., New-York City, will be guarantied steady employment and good wages.

SALESMEN.—WANTED, ONE OR TWO SALESmen in a wholesale jobbing hat, cap and fur house. Address, giving name and location of trade, Box No. 3,684 New-York Post-office.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

SOLDIERS, SAILORS, MARINES WOUNDed or widows, and children under 16 years of those killed in the present war, or died from their wounds or sickness incurred from service therein, can have their PENSIONS, BOUNTIES and BACK PAY by calling upon or addressing us, stating the name of soldier, of wounds, the term of service, name of captain, and what proof that he was killed or wounded "while in the line of his duty." Also, the proof of the widow's marriage, and her husband's death.

SOMES & BROWN, Solicitors for Pensioners, &c., Office No. 2 Park-place, under Broadway Bank.

Office in Washington, D. C., 7th-st., corner of F, opposite Patent Office.

We refer, by permission, to

The Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, Vice-President, Maine; the Hon. Martin Kalbfleisch, Mayor City of Brooklyn; the Hon. Abijah Mann, Jr., New-York City; the Hon. Owen Lovejoy, M. C., Illinois; the Hon. James H. Lane, M. C., Kansas; the Hon. John L. M. Stratton, M. C., New-Jersey; the Hon. F. P. Blair, M. C., Missouri; the Hon. F. G. Spaulding, M. C., New-York; the Hon. Alfred Ely, M. C., New-York; the Hon. Alex. H. Rice, M. C., Massachusetts; the Hon. Dwight Loomis, M. C., Connecticut; the Hon. Justin S. Morrill, M. C., Vermont; Shephard Knapp, Esq., President Mechanics' Bank; N. Wyckoff, Esq., President Williamsburgh City Bank. Major-Gen. H. B. Duryea, N. Y. S. M.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

LIGHT CARRIAGE.—A FAMILY LEAVING the City will sell, very low, a light carriage, with pole and shafts, double harness, &c. Apply at BRADLEY'S Stables, 4th-av., corner of 18th-st.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, [illegible] West [illegible]-st.,

Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 18. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. [illegible] Before that time, all letters on business addressed as above, will receive prompt attention.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.

Best planned and most successful Boarding Seminary in the State. See new catalogue for full particulars of rates and advantages. Fall Term begins Aug. 21. $38 per term of 14 weeks. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

ALL PRINCIPALS, SCHOOL OFFICERS, and others, who desire to learn, through the "AMER. SCHOOL INST.," of well qualified teachers, *for any department of instruction*, are requested to notify us as early as convenient. No charge to those seeking teachers.

Well prepared TEACHERS are invited to call.

Refererences: Rev. J. H. Brakeley, Pres't Female College, Bordentown, N. J.; John H. Willard, Troy, N. Y.; D. C. Van Norman, LL.D., New-York; Prof. J. A. Porter, Yale College; Pres't Hitchcock, Amherst; M. N. Wisewell, Eagleswood Military School, N. J.; Hon. Henry Barnard, LL.D., Hartford; W. H. Wells, Supt. Instruction, Chicago; Barnes & Burr, Ivison, Phinney & Co., Blakeman & Mason, Publishers, N. Y.

G. S. WOODMAN & COMPANY, Educational Agents, No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

TEACHERS WANTED.—LADY TO TEACH French, German, music and drawing, near New-York City; gentleman to take entire responsibility of a small classical school, near New-York; lady for French, music and drawing, in a New-England seminary; native French lady, for Kentucky; professor of military tactics; native French lady, for school on the Hudson; two superior lady teachers of piano and singing, salaries liberal; two teachers for French and music, native French ladies preferred. Apply in person, to G. S. WOODMAN & COMPANY, Educational Agents, No. 596 Broadway.

NAZARETH HALL BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn. The 78th Annual Session begins Aug. 7, 1862. Easy of access from New-York by Central Railroad of New-Jersey to Easton, and thence seven miles by stage.

AGENTS—Messrs. A. BININGER & CO., Nos. 92 and 94 Liberty-st., New-York.

Rev. EDWARD H. REICHEL, Principal.

CUBAN INSTITUTE AND MILITARY ACADEMY, at New-Hamburgh, N. Y. Pupils admitted for the Summer vacation. English, French, Spanish, German, Italian and military teachers residents in the institute. A gymnasium, fine playing grounds, &c. For circulars, with full particulars, apply to GEO. E. SIMONS, Agent, No. 430 Broome-st.

GROBE'S MUSICAL AND EDUCATIONAL AGENCY—To supply schools and families with competent teachers for any department. To assist teachers in any branch of education in procuring suitable engagements. For circulars, address CHARLES GROBE, Wilmington, Delaware.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal, D. S. ROWE, A. M.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL, on a farm, near Hackensack, N. J. Terms, $120 per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY TEACHER, OF UNexceptionable qualifications, possessed of the highest testimonials, and of large experience in the exercise of her vocation, seeks a position for the Summer only; salary not expected; a cheerful and agreeable home is, however, a desideratum. Parties desiring the services of an efficient and reliable teacher, may find it to their advantage to communicate with the advertiser. References exchanged. Address, for one week, E. S. M., Box No. 175 *Times* Office, New-York City.

NATIONAL TEACHERS INSTITUTE, No. 335½ Broadway, N. Y. Daily CORRESPONDENCE and APPOINTMENTS for the introduction of TEACHERS, TRUSTEES, PARENTS AND PUPILS. TEACHERS WANTED AND CORRESPONDENTS for each TOWN, VILLAGE AND CITY, to exchange views on EDUCATION, report vacancies and aid in introducing TEACHERS. Send for circulars.

RICE & ANDREWS.

A PRINCIPAL OF A SEMINARY DESIRES to engage a lady teacher of music, vocal and instrumental; must be competent to finish advanced pupils; also a teacher of English, drawing and painting. Address, one week, Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT ATTRACTION:

UNPARALLELED BARGAINS.

STILL GREATER REDUCTION IN PRICES OF RICH SILKS, DRESS GOODS, CLOAKS, SACQUES, and MANTILLAS, at the GREAT CLEARING OUT SALE OF CHARLES HEARD & CO., No. 301 GRAND-ST., (Previous to taking stock).

$20,000 WORTH RICH SILKS, MARKED DOWN.

$15,000 WORTH RICH DRESS GOODS, MARKED DOWN.

$10,000 WORTH PURE LINENS AND FAMILY GOODS, MARKED DOWN.

$12,000 WORTH RICH MANTILLAS and CLOAKS, MARKED DOWN.

Notwithstanding the great advance in the price of Cotton Goods, we shall continue to sell our present large stock of DOMESTIC GOODS ($30,000 worth) at the reduced price as long as we have a piece left; and we beg leave to suggest to our patrons the propriety of supplying themselves without delay, for they are already rapidly advancing in price.

CHARLES HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

R. H. MACY,

Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

CLEARING SUMMER SALE OF

Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries. White Goods,

Fine Flannels, Housekeeping Goods,

Lace Curtains, French Flowers,

Yankee Notions, Parasols, Sun Umbrellas.

Always a full assortment, sizes and colors,

Ladies' best quality Paris Kid Gloves, 63c. a pair.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER HAS received four more cases of her nice fitting dollar corsets; also a lot of Werley's patent French, very low. Best steel skirts from 50 cents. N. B.—Linen edgings, tattings, frillings and rufflings; also, Alexandre's silk and kid gloves. No. 880 Broadway.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A FEW ACTIVE MEN ACCUSTOMED to taking orders for the best patented article out; sells well, pays well and, gives good satisfaction. The right kind of men can make a fortune in a short time. Agents are now making large sales and profits averaging, clear of all expense, $40 per day. For particulars apply or address, with stamp for return postage, GENERAL AGENT, No. 139 Maiden-lane, New-York.

HARDWARE-STORE FOR SALE.—A NEAT hardware-store, with a small well-selected stock, purchased just before the late advance in prices, in a first-rate, thriving locality, near the City, with a moderate rent; stock about $800; sold on account of sickness. For a young man of energy, this is a first-rate chance to get into business that will pay. Apply to THOS. E. GAYNOR, No. 78 Beekman-st.

A YOUNG MAN ENGAGED IN A GOOD mercantile business near New-York, established one year, wishing to extend his business, would take as partner an energetic, well-principled young man, not afraid to work, who can furnish from $500 to $1,000 cash. Reference exchanged. Address C. C. C., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

PARTNER WANTED—ACTIVE OR SPECIAL, with $15,000 to $20,000 capital, to extend an established cash business, now doing more than double any former year. Principals only dealt with. References given and required. Address C. B. A., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

BOY LOST.—A BOY NAMED JOHN HERING, aged 10 years, dressed in light checked clothes, black cap, lost at Dudley's Grove, July 8, while on an excursion with the Pilgrim Baptist Sunday School children. Any person finding or knowing the whereabouts of said boy, will confer a great favor by sending word to his father, all expenses paid, STEPHEN HERING, No. 381 9th-av., New-York.

LOST OR STOLEN—A CERTIFIED CHECK on the Grocers' Bank, dated July 9, 1862, for $5,400, drawn by C. Dord & Co. The public is cautioned against negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it with C. DORD & CO., No. 119 Broadway.

LOST—A BOOK OF MINUTES OF THE ST. George's Society. Any information respecting it will be thankfully received by the Secretary, R. J. CORTIS, No 40 Fulton-st.

HOTELS.

CANADIAN TOURISTS.

We, the principal Hotel-keepers throughout Canada, beg to inform the American traveling public that we shall continue this season to take American bills at par, same as previous years.

WILLIS RUSSELL, of Russell's Hotel, Palace-st., and St. Louis Hotel, St. Louis-st., Quebec.

HENRY HOGAN, of St. Lawrence Hall, Montreal.

ST. JULIEN & McKEOGH, of Donegana Hotel, Montreal.

SAMUEL BROWNING, of Ottawa Hotel, Montreal.

S. W. COLEMAN, of Montreal House, Montreal.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST AND cheapest marble mantels can be bought at KLABER'S Marble Yards, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., and No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., New-York. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.—F. KRUTINA, SUCCESSOR TO J. M. DOE & CO., Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st., between the Bowery and 2d-av., has now on hand and is manufacturing a splendid assortment of first-class Cabinet Furniture, which he will sell at very low prices.

METALS.

THOS. J. POPE, NO. 92 JOHN-ST., N. Y.—Anthracite and charcoal pig and bar iron, direct from furnaces and mills; ingot and old copper, antimony, spelter, tin, lead, &c.; railroad irons, old and new; cut nails.

REV. WM. H. MILBURN WILL PREACH at the Port Chester Methodist Church next SUNDAY MORNING and AFTERNOON, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

[illegible]

Messrs. KERNER & BIRCH beg to inform their friends and the public that the OCEAN HOUSE will be opened for the reception of guests on the 1st of July.

Also, that they intend to keep it in every respect FIRST-CLASS, and worthy of a continuance of the extensive and highly appreciated patronage it has hitherto enjoyed. The music will be furnished by Mr. Wm. G. Dietrich's favorite Harmonic Orchestra, which has been engaged for the season.

Rooms can be engaged at the Ocean House, or at the Clarendon Hotel, New-York, where a diagram of the house can be seen. KERNER & BIRCH.

CLARENDON HOTEL, New-York, June 13, 1862.

HUGUENOT SPRINGS HOTEL, AT HUGUENOT, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.

This house is now open for visitors; it is situated four and a half miles from Port Jervis, on the Erie Railroad. Connected with this house is the celebrated Huguenot Springs Chalybeate Water. A carriage will leave Port Jervis on the arrival of the morning and Saturday night trains for the Springs. For references, address H. FOSTER, Port Jervis, N. Y.

HEATH HOUSE.

SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J.

This fashionable and healthy mountain resort, 65 miles from New-York *viâ* Morris and Essex Railroad, is now open.

Trains for the Mt. leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8½ A. M., and 3½ P. M. E. B. COLEMAN, Proprietor.

THE SUBSCRIBER'S NEW HOUSE AT Peach Lake, near Croton Falls, on the Harlem Railroad, is now open, and those wishing a pleasant home in the country during the Summer can secure first-class accommodations at reasonable rates by applying personally on the premises, or addressing T. C. VAIL, North Salem, Westchester County, N. Y. For particulars, apply to D. COLAMORE & CO., No. 479 Broadway, or BAKER & VAIL, No. 268 Washington-st.

THE LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN Point, N. J., is now open for the season. A few choice suites of family rooms may yet be engaged for the season by an early application. Boats leave Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:20, 11:20, 3:20, 4:30 and 6 o'clock. From Dey-st., at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M. Time 35 minutes.

WESLEY W. HILL, Proprietor.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors will find, at all times, an authorized agent at the Catskill steamboat-landings and Catskill stations of Hudson River Railroad, to assist visitors, provide conveyance, take charge of baggage, &c.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

POUGHKEEPSIE PROPERTY FOR SALE—On the Hyde Park Road, fifteen minutes' walk from the Post-office and dépot, consisting of seven acres, highly cultivated, and abounding in fruit, deciduous and evergreen trees; commanding charming views of river and mountain. The house and barn are of moderate size, well built and commodious, with capacious cisterns, excellent well and furnace. The situation is elevated, the air remarkably pure and the drives stunning. Terms favorable. Apply to Mr. JAMES M. DRAKE, No. 23 William-st., or T. B. COSTER, on the premises.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET CHEAP.—A double house, containg twelve rooms, lot 100 feet square, situated on high ground, three minutes from Harlem Railroad Dépot, in the village of Tremont, eleven miles from City Hall. The house is pleasantly situated, recently painted and repaired; has let formerly for $300; will be rented to a good tenant for $150 per year. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway, New-York.

TO EXCHANGE FOR A HOUSE IN THE CITY—A beautiful shore front country residence or farm, 28 miles from the City; large tasty stone house and 20 acres; stables and all necessary outbuildings; steamboat dock adjoining; view magnificent; remarkably healthy; churches and schools near; no fancy price asked. A view of the place can be seen at JOHN L. WESTON'S Picture Store, No. 765 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 50 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.: No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A NEAT COTTAGE at Nyack, pleasantly located and about ten minutes' walk from the steamboat landing. A very desirable situation for the Summer. Will be let or sold very reasonable. Inquire of E. GURNEE, near the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET,—A SMALL COUNtry place pleasantly situated on the east side of Cold Spring Harbor, L. I. Inquire of JAMES GARDNER, Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., or TITUS, FRAZEE & TITUS, No. 86 Market-slip, New-York.

A PLEASANT PLACE FOR SALE NEAR South Orange. Terms easy. Apply at the drug store No. 363 Bowery, corner 4th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MILTON, ON THE HUDSON.—The location of the house and grounds is as fine as any on the Hudson. The house is well shaded by trees, and commands a fine view of the Hudson, and the grounds extend to the river. Apply to Mrs I. L. CRAFT, Milton, Ulster County, N. Y., or to JOHN J. ANGEVENE, No. 2 Wall-st., N. Y.

LAKE MAHOPAC—SUMMER BOARDING.—A few desirable rooms would be let at moderate charge in the private house of the subscriber; commands fine view of lake, &c. Inquire of A. H. WARD, Nos. 16 and 18 Chambers-st., or GEO. H. ANDERSON, Lake Mahopac, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOUR LARGE ROOMS AND board, two minutes from Brick Church Station, Morris and Essex Railroad. Location pleasant, and good table. Inquire of SILAS C. HAY, Esq., No. 82 Broadway, or address Box No 223, Orange, N. J. Orange and Newark horse-cars pass the door.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a commodious farm-house in Ulster County, near Poughkeepsie; the location is very healthy and pleasing, two miles from the river; pure mountain air and medicinal Springs. Address H. E., Esopus, N. Y.

WANTED—BOARD IN THE COUNTRY FOR A little girl 4 years old, in a quiet family, where she will be well cared for. Terms must be moderate. Address K. M., Box No. 137 *Times* Office, stating location and price.

COUNTRY BOARD ON THE HUDSON.—The house is well shaded, with a river view as far as Staten Island; good bathing and boating; large and small rooms. Terms low. Apply to or address JAMES YOUMANS, Yonkers.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENtleman and wife, at or near the Highlands. Address M. L. S., Box No. 904 Post-office. Terms must be reasonable.

COUNTRY BOARD—IN A FARMER'S HOUSE, near Hudson, New-York. Inquire of J. M. HOWE, No. 227 Grand-st., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—AN ELIGIBLE APARTMENT IN A very small, unobtrusive family to let, with board, to an invalid or a lady expecting to require medical care, kindness and home attention. For location, terms, &c., apply to or address Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway, New-York. N. B.—Superior country residence.

BOARDING.—A FEW GENTLEMEN MAY OBtain board in a private family, distance three miles from Hoboken Ferry, a few minutes' walk from the cars; pleasant and healthy locality. For particulars, address S. SWEET, Weehawken Post-office, Hudson County, N. J. Good references required.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT APARTMENTS CAN be had by a lady expecting to require medical attention; home comforts can be fully realized; skillful medical care always at hand; family small and unobtrusive. Address Dr. EDWARD BURTON, Station D, New-York City.

BOARDING.—LARGE AND DESIRABLE ROOMS for families or single gentlemen, with or without board, at No. 19 Bond-st. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ONE OR TWO families or a party of gentlemen can be accommodated with delightful rooms and board by applying at No. 370 Henry-st., Brooklyn; the house is large, and contains all the modern improvements, and the situation is particularly pleasant for a Summer residence.

BROOKLYN.—ROOMS FOR SINGLE PERSONS or for families, at No. 16 Clinton-st. This house has been recently altered and renovated, so as to render it in every respect a desirable residence. References required.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET—THE PREMISES CORNER OF LIVingston-st. and Elm-place, Brooklyn; one of the best locations in the city for an English ale-house, grocery, bakery or druggist business. Inquire of WILLIAM MACKEY, No. 93 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

ROOMS WITH STEAM POWER TO LET, at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000 horse-power. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET—Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THAT ELEGANT brown-stone front house No. 817 2d-av., southwest corner of 51st-st.; size 21x60; handsomely-finished and complete with all improvements, and in perfect order, built expressly by the owner for his own use; will be sold at a low figure on easy terms. May be seen during the day. Apply to JOHN FOLEY, Gold Pen Manufacturer, No. 169 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—AN ELEGANT brown-stone house, 25x60, lots, 91x120 feet, No. 100 South 9th-st., Williamsburgh; will be sold low, on reasonable terms, or exchanged for a farm or country seat; the house cost $16,000 to build. S. COCKCROFT, No. 4 Pine-st., New-York, or 28 South 7th-st., Williamsburgh.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TILL NOV. 1, A SMALL FURnished cottage, situated within 25 miles from the City, near landings; rent not to exceed $150, which will be paid in advance. Address, describing place, &c., RODGERS, Union-square Post-office.

WANTED—A SMALL AND NEATLY-FURNISHed house, in Brooklyn, near one of the ferries; must be in a first-class neighborhood. Address, stating terms, which must be low, HAVEN, Box No. 2,307 New-York Post-office.

FINANCIAL.

U. S. "FIVE TWENTIES." OR UNITED STATES TWENTY YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS, CALLED "FIVE TWENTIES" BECAUSE PAYABLE AT THE OPTION OF THE GOVERNMENT AFTER FIVE YEARS.

We are now prepared to sell these Bonds and deliver them at once at the same rate at which subscriptions are received for them by the Government, viz.:

PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST FROM MAY 1.

The Principal may be paid in CURRENT BANK NOTES, CHECKS ON CITY BANKS, or U. S. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and the INTEREST IN GOLD, or in CURRENT FUNDS, with the PREMIUM ON GOLD at the MARKET RATE added.

THE COUPON BONDS are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, AND $1,000, and THE REGISTERED BONDS in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 AND $10,000.

They are the most convenient and cheapest Government Security now accessible to the public.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention, and the Bonds will be sent to any part of the country, by express, or otherwise, as directed.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS,
NO. 38 WALL-STREET, N. Y.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES OF ALL ISSUES, GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE, Bought and sold by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., BANKERS, No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING, (Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,) Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

SALE JUNCTION RAILROAD COMPANY'S BONDS.—The Junction Railroad Company invites proposals, in writing, for the purchase of the whole or any part of five hundred thousand dollars First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Coupon Bonds.

The mortgage is made to Alexander Henry, Esq., Trustee, and will be due July 1, 1882. It is secured upon the entire railroad and property of the Company lying on the west side of Schuylkill, between Belmont and Gray's Ferry. Its terms provide for a sinking fund of fifteen thousand dollars per year, to be invested in these Bonds, or in the First Mortgage Bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, in the loans of the United States, or of the State of Pennsylvania, at the discretion of this Board of Directors.

The Bonds are for one thousand dollars each. Their payment is guaranteed by endorsement of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, on the back of each bond in the following words, viz.:

"Know all men by these presents, that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, and each of them, for a valuable consideration, to them paid by the Junction Railroad Company, do hereby (in pursuance of the power and authority conferred by two Acts of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved respectively on the twenty-third day of March, A. D., 1861, and the eleventh day of April, A. D., 1862, and of every other lawful power and authority in them vested,) jointly and severally guarantee to the lawful holder of the within Bond the punctual payment of the principal and interest thereof, when and as the same shall become due and payable according to the terms of said Bond or of the terms and covenants of the indenture of mortgage therein mentioned and given to secure the same.

In witness whereof, said Companies have hereunto affixed their common or corporate seals respectively, duly attested, and have caused the signatures of their Presidents respectively to be hereunto written this second day of June, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, (1862.")

Payment for the Bonds will be required as follows: The first instalment of ten per cent. will be payable on the first day of August, and ten per cent. additional on the first of each succeeding month until the whole amount is paid.

Proposals will be addressed to CHAS. E. SMITH, Treasurer, No. 227 South 4th-st., until Monday, July 21.

Each proposal will state the total number or amount of the bonds wanted, and the price offered per bond of one thousand dollars.

The Company reserves to itself the right to accept or reject the whole or any part of any proposition received.

Successful bidders will be notified of the acceptance of their proposals within one week from the opening of the bids.

JOSEPH LESLEY,
Secretary, Junction Railroad Company.

TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD CO. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of the agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its first mortgage bonds, dated April 14, 1859, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at its office, No. 48 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued interest nineteen of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company first mortgage bonds, numbered as follows, to wit: 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 19, 22, 24, 25, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33; being the lowest outstanding numbers. From and after the 6th day of August, 1862, interest on said bonds will cease, by the terms of said agreement.

JOHN A. STEWART, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
UNDERWRITERS' BUILDING, No. 61 WILLIAM-ST.
NEW-YORK, JULY 9, 1862.

AT A MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES OF this Company, held at their office on Tuesday, the 8th inst., JOHN H. EARLE, Esq., was unanimously elected President, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Theophylact B. Satterthwait.

W. P. HANSFORD, Secretary.

RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the undersigned, Receiver of The Astor Marine Mutual Insurance Company, will render his final account, and a full and accurate account of all his proceedings as Receiver of said Insurance Company to the Supreme Court, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 21st day of July next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.—Dated June 26, 1862.

E. J. BROWN, Receiver.

AMERICAN GOLD WANTED, AT A HIGH PREMIUM, BY TAYLOR BROTHERS, No. 247 BROADWAY, cor. Murray-st. No. 76 WALL, cor. Pearl-st.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.—Notice to bondholders. The holders of the First and Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company can have them registered on application at our office, No 52 Wall-st. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Transfer Agents.

NEW-YORK, July, 8, 1862.

THE HOLDERS OF CITY OF MILWAUKEE BONDS, issued to "The Horicon Railroad Company," are invited to examine a statement, of immediate interest to them, to be seen at the Banking House of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

No. 67 WALL-ST., July 9, 1862.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have (under the restrictions of the law of April 19, 1862) this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on or after the 15th instant.

JONATHAN D. STEELE, President.
P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD of Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1. The Transfer books will be closed from this date until July 5.

M. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, June 17, 1862.

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held at their office this day, a Dividend of 4 per cent. was declared out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Monday next, the 14th instant.

EDWARD KEMEYS, Secretary.
JULY 8, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 470 Broadway, (Pacific Building,)
Branch Office, No. 72 Wall-st.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Seven Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company, payable on the 30th day of June.

T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

OFFICE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five (5) Per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after the 1st of July next. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1862.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE DIrectors of this Company have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of seven per cent., payable on demand.

WM. A. BURTIS, JR., Secretary.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 170 Broadway, July 8, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Interest Dividend of 3½ per cent., payable on the 12th inst.

JOSEPH JAMISON, Secretary *pro tem.*

OFFICE OF MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 92 BROADWAY, (OPPOSITE TRINITY CHURCH,)
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT., payable on demand.

J. L. DOUGLAS, Secretary.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 50 Wall-st., New-York, June 30, 1862. The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on the 30th inst.

WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

OFFICE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 172 Broadway, New-York, July 8, 1862.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on the 14th inst.

JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

FIFTH DIVIDEND.

BREVOORT
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE No. 70 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1862.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.

JAMES C. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 20, 1862.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a cash dividend of five per cent. out of the net earnings of the six months ending 30th inst., and a stock dividend of five per cent. out of the accumulated surplus, both payable on and after the 28th day of July next. Stockholders registered in New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York. The dividend certificates to be issued for fractional shares, will not be entitled to future dividends, until converted into full shares. The transfer books will close on the evening of July 12, and open August 3. By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

BANK FOR SAVINGS,
No. 67 BLEECKER-ST., July 9, 1862.

NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY DEclared a dividend or interest, under the provision of the by-laws, for the last six months ending the 30th June, as follows: at the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of five and under five hundred dollars, and at the rate of four per cent. on all sums amounting to five hundred dollars and upward, payable on and after the third Monday of this month.

The interest is carried to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst.

ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1862.

TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three (3) per Cent., out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 30th inst., and One (1) per Cent. additional out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 5th July next. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 27th June until the morning of the 8th July.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY,
CORNER 4TH AVENUE AND 27TH-STREET,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, July 2, 1862.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER SHARE has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on and after Monday, the 7th inst. The transfer books will be closed from this P. M., to that date. By order of the Board of Directors.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared the usual Dividend of Five per cent. from the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after the 15th inst. The Transfer Books will remain closed until the day of payment.

R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office No. 58 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1862.

FORTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Eight per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 11th inst. The transfer book is closed until that date.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a dividend of Three per cent., payable to the stockholders on the 3d of July.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand.

JAS. B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 110 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent., payable on demand.

HENRY BEECKMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INS. CO. No. 16 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. has been declared this day, payable on demand.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

MARKET BANK, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE MARKET BANK have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent for the current six months, payable on and after July 10. R. BAYLES, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

NEW-YORK, July 9, 1862.

INTEREST NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi-annual interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and Five per cent. over $500, will be paid on and after Monday, 21st inst.

Interest placed to the credit of depositors, and if not withdrawn, will draw interest the same as a deposit from July 1.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 427 AND 429 CANAL, CORNER VARICK-ST.

Open daily from 10 A. M. till 2, and from 5 till 7 P. M. 6 per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger sums.

Deposits made on or before the 19th will draw interest from July 1.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN, Vice-President.
MALTBY G. LANE, Vice-President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day, from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7.

Interest commences July 1, 1862.

All money deposited on or before July 20, will bear interest from July 1.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Cashier.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

No. 177 Chatham-square, (open daily.)
DEPOSITS from 25 cents to $5,000 received.
Six per cent. interest paid.
MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JULY 19, WILL RECEIVE INTEREST AS FROM JULY 1.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,

No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1862.—The Depositors are hereby notified that interest, at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum on all sums of Five Dollars and upward, and not exceeding Five Hundred Dollars, and Four per Cent. per Annum on all sums over Five Hundred Dollars, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to the Depositors, payable on and after MONDAY, the 21st inst., in accordance with the provisions of the By-Laws. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from the 1st inst.

This Bank is open for business daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees.

THOMAS JEREMIAH, Pres't.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1862.

JULY INTEREST FOR 1862.—THE BOARD of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors, at the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, that may be entitled thereto, and Four Per Cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, that may be entitled thereto, payable at the Bank on and after Monday, July 21. Interest not drawn will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal, and draw interest from July 1.

D. A. CUSHMAN, President.
WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE, } Secretaries.
JOHN S. DICKERSON,

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending 30th June, as follows:

On sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under, at the rate of five per cent. per annum; and

On sums exceeding Five Hundred Dollars, at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 21st inst.

The interest will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal. New-York, July 9, 1862.

P. PERIT, President.
WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest at the rate of Six (6) Per Cent. per annum on all sums of $500, and Five (5) Per Cent. on sums to $1,000, and Four (4) Per Cent. over that amount, be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after Monday, the 21st of July inst. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st.—Deposits made on or before the 10th day of July will receive interest from the 1st. Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open Daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTE—NO. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st. Interest on deposits at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Money deposited on or befor July 10 will receive interest from the 1st. Bank open from 9 to 2 daily, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK. (FORMERLY ROSE HILL) Savings Bank, corner of 14th-st., and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from the 1st.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

WRITING MACHINES.

THURBER'S PATENT KALIGRAPH, OR WRITING MACHINE, Designed for those who are tremulous, paralytic, or are destitute of fingers or thumbs, or cannot write with ease, and for those who have weak eyes, or are blind.

No. 366 Broadway, New-York

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body; with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID—Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c.; supplying at the same time the means of Self-Cure. By one who has cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. By inclosing a post-paid, addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. York.

TO YOUNG MEN.—SCORES OF GRATEFUL letters weekly are now received from people who have recovered PERFECT HEALTH by following the directions contained in Drs. TRALL and JACKSON's great work, called "PATHOLOGY OF THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS, AND THE SEXUAL ORGANISM AND ITS HEALTHFUL MANAGEMENT." Price $3. For sale in New-York by SINCLAIR TOUSEY, No. 121, and H. DEXTER, No. 113 Nassau-st.; C. BLANCHARD, No. 30 Ann-st., and all booksellers everywhere.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERtain and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive, $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

NO CURE NO PAY.—S. R. KING, M. D., CURES rheumatism, neuralgia, gout, dropsy, and all chronic diseases, with new chemical and electrical application, and mercury removed from the system, &c. Office, No. 367 Broome-st., New-York.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 36 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S USE.—FRENCH INDIA rubber goods—three different articles. Price 40 cents each—$3 per dozen. For a descriptive circular call on or address MACKEY & CO., No. 81 Nassau-st., Room 12.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

OCULISTS AND AURISTS.

DEAFNESS, DISCHARGES FROM THE ears, blindness, chronic inflammation, weakness of sight, also nervous affections and catarrh, the frequent cause of blindness and deafness, cured by Dr. GRAVES, No. 609 Broadway, New-York. Consultation free.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, No. 69 South-street, New-York, May 5, 1862. Notice is hereby given that by virtue of the Act of the Legislature of this State, passed April 22, 1862, entitled "An act to amend an act to establish regulations for the Port of New-York, passed April 16, 1857," the provisions of the law regulating the piers, wharves, bulkheads and slips in the Port of New-York are made applicable to private piers and bulkheads, as well as public piers, and that such regulations will be enforced in reference to all piers and bulkheads, except those in respect to which special privileges have been granted by law. By order of the Board.

F. PERKINS, Secretary

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAUtioned against harboring or trusting any of the crew of the British brig GLENAEN, GEO. MEARNS, Master, from Newcastle, England, as no debts of their contracting will be paid by the Captain or by

H. & F. W. MEYER, Agents.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FIVE Per Cent. penalty will be added on the 1st day of August next, on all unpaid water rents.

W. C. RHODES, Water Registrar.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of LOW, HARRIMAN & CO. expires this day, by its own limitation.

JAMES LOW,
OLIVER HARRIMAN,
JAS. C. ATWATER,
GEO. B. DURFEE,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1862. T. M. PRENTISS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY FORMED a copartnership under the style of LOW, HARRIMAN, DURFEE & CO., and will continue the business of the late firm, and will also settle all the outstanding accounts of the same, at the store recently occupied by them, Nos. 45 and 47 Park-place.

JAMES LOW,
OLIVER HARRIMAN,
GEO. B. DURFEE,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1862. JAS. C. ATWATER.

REMOVALS.

G. GUIDICINI, ARTIST, REMOVED TO No. 183 East 50th-st. Orders and communications left at T. T. Green's drug-store, Broadway, corner 14th-st.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.

AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$130
Second Cabin Passage....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$110
Second Cabin Passage....60

CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 2.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 9.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 16.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 23.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 30.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 6.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN.
WALTER PATON, Commander.

FROM LIVERPOOL,	FROM NEW-YORK.
Calling at Queenstown.	SATURDAY, July 26.
TUESDAY, July 1.	TUESDAY, Sept. 9.
SATURDAY, Aug. 16.	

FIRST CABIN.

From $95 to $135 each berth, according to the size, situation and accommodation of the State-rooms, all having the same privileges in the Saloons and in regard to meals and attendance. Suites of apartments for families may be engaged by special agreement.

Tickets for the voyage to and from Liverpool at a fare and a half.

Servants accompanying passengers, and children under 12 years of age, half fare; infants free.

SECOND CABIN.

State-room Berths, meals served at separate table, $70.

THIRD CABIN.

Intermediate State-room—Passengers found with bed, bedding, table utensils, and good substantial food, at $50.

STEERAGE.

With superior accommodations, $30.

Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage. An experienced surgeon on board.

For freight and passage, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY,
At the office, No. 26 Broadway.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

LONDON EXHIBITION.
Return tickets to London and back:
First-class....$160
Third-class....66

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

GLASGOW....SATURDAY, July 5.
CITY OF BALTIMORE....SATURDAY, July 12.
KANGAROO....SATURDAY, July 19.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	$80	Steerage to London	$33
First cabin to Paris	$85	Steerage to Paris	$38
First cabin to Hamburg	$85	Steerage to Hamburg	$35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.—The steamship GLASGOW will sail from Pier No. 44 North River at 3 P. M. SATURDAY, July 5, 1862.

RAILROADS.

ROCKAWAY! ROCKAWAY!!

"ON OLD LONG ISLAND'S SEA-GIRT SHORE!"

Trains of the BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD COMPANY leave SOUTH FERRY, BROOKLYN, for ROCKAWAY, *invariably* connecting at JAMAICA with UNION LINE of stages, as follows: At 7:45, 8:45, A. M.; at 3:15, 4:15 P. M.; on SUNDAYS, at 7:45 A. M.; at 5:30 P. M. Through tickets, to and from Rockaway, SIXTY CENTS, to be had at railroad office, SOUTH FERRY, and at the hotels, ROCKAWAY. Running time, TWO HOURS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.

Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 8, 1862.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station.

For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 8 A. M. 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., for Syosset.
At 3:30 P. M., for Greenport.
At 6 P. M., for Farmingdale.

On Sunday a train leaves Hunter's Point, (34th-st. Ferry,) at 8½ A. M. for Riverhead and intermediate stations at excursion rates. Returning leaves Riverhead at 3 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st., via.: 6 A. M., Mail, for Dunkirk. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville; 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis; 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, &c.—The new boat THOS. COLLYER leaves Murray-st. wharf at 6½ o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P M. Express, connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places. Returning, leaves Manchester at 6½ A. M. and 1 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M. and 7½ P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car) 10:15 P. M.	10.40 P. M., (Sundays included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport; 11:45 A. M., 4:15 P. M. for Syossett; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:30 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 4:20 and 6:05 P. M., and 1:05 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

MUSICAL.

$150.—NEW 7-OCTAVE PIANOS IN rosewood cases, iron frames, and overstrung bass, for $150; do., with mouldings, $160; do., with carved legs and inlaid name board, $175, $185, and $200; do., with pearl keys, $225, $250, $275 and $300; new 6⅔-octave, $135; do., 6⅔-octave, $140. The above Pianos are fully warranted, and are the greatest bargains that can be found in the City. Please call and see them. Second-hand Pianos at $25, $40, $50, $60, $75 and $100. New MELODEONS at extremely low prices. 100 new and second-hand Pianos and Melodeons TO LET, at $2 and upward per month; rent allowed if purchased; monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange for new; cash paid for the same. Foreign sheet MUSIC at 2 cents per page. All kinds of Music merchandise at war prices. A pianist in attendance to try new music.

HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.

A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.

Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

RAVEN & BACON—MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, Wareroom, 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York. We are now offering on favorable terms a full assortment of Piano-Fortes, warranted in every respect. Liberal arrangements made with parties desiring to pay by installments.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO. HAVE REMOVED to No. 726 Broadway. They call attention to their pianos, with all their valuable improvements. Second-hand pianos of their own manufacture for sale and to rent.

AT WALKER'S WAREROOMS—CLINTON Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway—A large stock of Horizontal and Upright Pianos, new and second-hand, for sale and hire. Allowance for hire if purchased

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

VETERAN CORPS WAR OF 1812.—A special meeting will be held at the Mercer House on THIS (Friday) EVENING, July 11, at 7½ o'clock, to hear the report of the Committee on the Fourth of July past, and other business of importance, the excursion, &c. The presence of every member is required of this and adjacent counties. By order of

H. RAYMOND, Brigadier-General.
ABM. DALLY, Colonel.
ISAAC M. PHYFE, Adjutant.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 588 BROADWAY—Wedding cards, envelopes, note-paper, monograms, seals, albums, etc., at reasonable prices. See the $4 album, (50 pictures,) sold at $3; others proportionately cheap.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK—THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY, as Trustees of Palmyra Hullin, Plaintiff, against MATILDA C. BROWN, the wife of John G. Brown, and the said John G. Brown, Defendants.—In pursuance of the judgment of the above entitled Court, made in the above entitled action, on the 20th day of May, 1862, I, the Referee, appointed in and by said judgment for the purpose of carrying into effect such judgment, will sell, at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 25th day of July, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, through E. H. LUDLOW, Real Estate Auctioneer, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the dwelling-house thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Sixteenth Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Twenty-fifth-street, distant one hundred feet eastwardly from the southeasterly corner of Twenty-fifth-street and the Seventh-avenue, and running thence southwardly and parallel with the Seventh-avenue, through the centre of a party wall, ninety-eight feet nine inches to the centre line of the block, thence eastwardly and parallel with Twenty-fifth-street, eighteen feet, thence northwardly and parallel with the Seventh-avenue, and through the centre of another party wall, ninety-eight feet nine inches, to the said southerly side of Twenty-fifth-street, and thence westwardly along the same eighteen feet, to the place of beginning, be said dimensions more or less.—Dated July 2, 1862.

JOHN B. HASKIN, Referee.
BETTS & ROBINSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—WILLIAM OOTHOUT and HENRY OOTHOUT, plaintiffs, against SHERMAN P. COLT and ANSON T. COLT, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract, (Com. not served.)—To the above defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall of the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 170 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of five hundred and six dollars and sixty-seven cents, with interest on $168 39.100 from the 31st day of May, 1861; interest on $169 14.100 from the 1st day of December, 1861, and interest on the remaining $169 14.100 from the 31st day of May, 1862, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated New-York, June 7, 1862.

A. S. VAN DUZER,
Plaintiffs' Attorney, No 170 Broadway, New-York.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on the 12th day of June, 1862.—Dated New-York, June 12, 1862.

A. S. VAN DUZER, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
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SUPREME COURT OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—HORACE J. FAIRCHILD and HENRY A. FANSHAWE against JOHN M. ROBINSON, O. T. SUTFIELD, and B. F. KARSNER.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not Ser.)—To the above defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers, at their office No. 50 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of seven hundred and twenty-one dollars and eighteen cents with interest from the ninth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, besides the costs of this action.—Dated December 10, 1861.

NOYES & TRACEY,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

Complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 29th day of May, 1862.

My 30-law6wF. NOYES & TRACEY,
(Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 50 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—FREDERICK LEVICK and ROBERT SIMPSON against THE TOLEDO, LOGANSPORT AND BURLINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made in this action on the 7th day of July, 1862, I will sell at public auction, on MONDAY, the 14th day of July, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by NEILSON & NICHOLS, auctioneers: Four hundred and thirty-nine thousand five hundred dollars ($439,500) of the seven per cent. sinking fund bonds of the Toledo, Logansport and Burlington Railroad Company, being three hundred and forty-two (342) bonds, Nos. 301 to 405, 417 to 422, 423 to 439, 441 to 485, 487 to 500, 501 to 552, all inclusive, 554, 556 to 640, 641 to 647, inclusive, for $1,000 each; and one hundred and ninety-five (195) bonds, Nos. 851 to 950, 751 to 759, 761 to 787, all inclusive, 790, 792 to 828, 830 to 850, inclusive, for $500 each.—Dated NEW-YORK, July 8, 1862.

JAMES H. WOODS, Referee.
FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—MORRIS K. JESUP, JOHN KENNEDY and GILEAD A. SMITH against THE TOLEDO, LOGANSPORT AND BURLINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made in this action on the 7th day of July, 1862, I will sell at public auction on MONDAY, the 14th day of July, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by Neilson & Nichols, Auctioneers—twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) of the seven per cent Sinking Fund Bonds of the Toledo, Logansport and Burlington Railroad Company, being forty (40) bonds of five hundred dollars each, Nos. 202 to 241 inclusive.—Dated, New-York, July 8, 1862.

JAMES H. WOODS, Referee.
FOSTER & THOMPSON, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS FANNING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of THOMAS FANNING, JR., No. 225 Bowery, in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 2, 1862.

jy4-law6mF* MARY FANNING, Executrix.
JOHN H. FANNING, } Executors.
THOMAS FANNING, JR.,

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR COOKED RATIONS.

July 7, 1862.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the United States Mustering Office, No. 79 White-st., until Friday, July 12, at 12 o'clock M., for supplying cooked rations to Volunteer organizations raised under proper authority in this City and neighborhood.

The army allowance of Soap and Candles, viz.:

Four lbs. Soap and 1 lb. Sperm Candles to every one hundred rations, is to be furnished by the contractor.

The successful bidder will be required to give two securities in five thousand dollars each, for the faithful performance of the contract.

F. S. LARNED, Capt. U. S. A., Mustering Officer.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 6 State-st., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 2 o'clock P. M., on FRIDAY, the 11th day of July, instant, for supplying the following articles of building materials for use of the United States Quartermaster's Department, viz.:

5,000 pieces 1¼ inch, spruce floor plank, not less than ten inches wide.
3,000 pieces, 1¼ inch pine floor plank, not less than ten inches wide.
6,000 pieces ⅞ inch pine ceiling boards, wide.
10,000 feet shelving boards, planed.
30,000 feet pine boards, unworked.
5,000 feet 1¼ inch plank, planed one side.
5,000 feet 1½ inch plank, planed one side.
3,000 feet 2 inch plank, planed one side.
6,000 feet siding, nine inches wide.
All of good merchantable quality.
30 1¼ inch 2 feet 8x7 feet doors.
20 1¼ inch 2 feet 6x7 feet doors.
15 1½ inch 2 feet 10x7 feet doors.
15 1½ inch 3 feetx7 feet doors.
30 pairs, 8x10 sashes, glazed best American cylinder glass.
50 pairs 10x12 sashes, glazed best American cylinder glass.
50 pairs, 10x14 sashes, glazed best American cylinder glass.
30 pairs, 12x16 sashes, glazed best American cylinder glass.
30 pairs, 12x18 sashes, glazed best American cylinder glass.
All with meeting bars.

Bidders will please state the lowest price at which each of the articles will be delivered, which must include the cost of shipment.

D. D. TOMPKINS,
Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. Army.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets (and nowhere else,) until WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of July instant, at 12 o'clock at noon, for supplying the Coal required for the Public Schools of this City for the ensuing year—about two thousand (2,000) tons, more or less.

The Coal must be of the best quality of white ash, furnace and stove sizes, in good order, two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds to the ton, and must be delivered in the bins at the several school buildings. The proposals must state the mines from which it is proposed to supply the Coal, and the Coal to be furnished from the mines so named, if accepted, and must state the price per ton of two thousand two hundred and forty pounds, (2,240 pounds.)

The Coal will be inspected and weighed by and delivered under the supervision of the Inspector of Fuel of the Board of Education. Said Coal to be delivered at the schools, when ordered, as follows; two-thirds of the quantity from the 25th day of July to the 1st day of October next, and the remainder as required by the Committee on Supplies. The contract for supplying said Coal to be binding until the 25th day of May, 1863. Sureties for the faithful performance of the contract will be required, and each proposal must be accompanied with the signatures of the proposed sureties.

No compensation will be allowed for delivering said Coal at any of the Schools, nor for putting the same in the yards, cellars, vaults or bins of said Schools.

Proposals must be directed to the "Committee on Supplies of the Board of Education," and should be indorsed "Proposals for Coal."

The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered; and the contracts to be entered into are to be subject to the approval of the Board of Education.

JOHN DAVENPORT,
JAMES MACKEAN,
SAMUEL B. H. VANCE, } Committee on Supplies.
C. GODFREY GUNTHER,
TIMOTHY BRENNAN,
Dated NEW-YORK, July 3, 1862.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, June 30, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until TUESDAY, July 15, next, 12 o'clock M., for the delivery of One Thousand sets of six-mule harness, complete, to be made according to a sample now in this Office, of the best oak-tanned leather, and subject to inspection, the whole to be completed and ready for delivery in this city on or before the 15th day of August, 1862.

A. BOYD, Captain and A. Q. M.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MARR, Agent,
No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE SUMMER SEASON.
Entire Change of Performances.

The Manager is happy to announce an engagement with the celebrated HOLMAN NATIONAL OPERA TROUPE, which will give a variety of entertainments, concluding with Rossini's celebrated OPERA OF CINDERELLA, EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, and EVERY EVENING at 7¾ o'clock.

To be seen at all hours,
THE AMERICAN LAMBERT!
The largest living man in the World, measuring NINE FEET 3 INCHES AROUND THE BODY, WEIGHING 695 POUNDS!
ALSO, THAT WONDERFUL GIANT GIRL,
MISS JANE CAMPBELL, the MOST BEAUTIFUL FAT GIRL EVER SEEN, 18 years old, WEIGHING 618 POUNDS, And measuring NINE FEET 1½ INCHES ROUND.
The two, together, making the LARGEST MOUNTAINS OF HUMAN FLESH EVER BEHELD.
COM. NUTT—THE $30,000 NUTT!
The smallest man of his age ever known.
COMMODORE NUTT'S BEAUTIFUL CARRIAGE, Manufactured by Wood Brothers, of New-York.
NED, THE LEARNED SEAL,
From the Boston Aquarial Gardens—the most beautiful and intelligent animal from the briny deep.
DEN OF LIVING MONSTER SERPENTS,
FED EVERY DAY, at 2 o'clock.
THE AQUARIAL GARDEN
Admission to all, only 25 cts.; children under 10, 15 cts.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL....Lessee.
Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT....Stage Manager.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 11, will be performed An original Comic Drama, in two acts, entitled MARGOT, THE POULTRY DEALER.

Margot	Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL.
Count de Newburg	Mr. A. H. Davenport.
Herman	Mr. J. W. Collier.
Burgomaster	Mr. J. H. Stoddart.

To conclude with FOUR SISTERS.

Caroline Merton	Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL.

On MONDAY two new pieces will be presented.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Thirteenth week of the triumphant engagement of MISS CAROLINE RICHINGS.
Brilliant success of ANNETTI GALETTI, The Dansuese of the age.
THIS EVENING,
(and every evening until further notice,)
THE NIGHT DANCERS.

Giselle	Miss C. RICHINGS
Myrtha	Mlle. GALETTI
Godfrey	Mr. P. RICHINGS

NEW AND SPLENDID SCENERY,
SUPERB COSTUMES, ELEGANT DECORATION,
A GRAND BALLET
And an
OPERATIC CHORUS.
Admission 50 cents. Family Circle 25 cents.

WINTER GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager....Prof. ANDERSON
TO-NIGHT, (Friday,) July 11.
25 CENTS ADMISSION EVERYWHERE.
25 CENTS ADMISSION EVERYWHERE.
25 CENTS ADMISSION EVERYWHERE.
Prof. ANDERSON,
Prof. ANDERSON,
Prof. ANDERSON,
With the greatest
MAGICAL ENTERTAINMENT
Ever produced in New-York,
Presented in a
SUMMER PSYCHOMANTER.
Doors open at 7. Commence at 8.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS,

PALACE OF MUSIC AND EQUESTRIAN SCHOOL,
Corner of 14th-st. and 6th-av.
OPEN EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING, Except Sundays.
OPERATIC SELECTIONS in Palace of Music, by
Mlle. CARLOTTA PATTI, Mad. STRAKOSCH
Sig. ARDAVANI, Sig. DEBREUIL.
BALLET and SOLO DANCING by
Signorita ISABEL CUBAS, Mlle. THELEUR.
Signor XIMENES, Mons. WEITHOFF,
and a beautiful corps of assistants.
PROMENADE CONCERTS in the Garden, by the celebrated Leader, THOMAS BAKER.
GRAND EQUESTRIAN ACTS in the Pavilion, by Mad. TOURNAIRE, Mlle. MARIE,
and a large and talented company.
Refreshments of all kinds except liquors.
CONSTANT CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
Admission, 25 cts.; Children, in afternoon, 15 cts.

CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

TO-NIGHT, July 11, and EVERY EVENING during the week, New Overture, New Chorus from the "Enchantress." New Ballads by Reeve and Lewis, New Comic Songs by George Christy and W. Arlington. The Coolest House and the Best Band of Minstrels in the City. Admittance, 25 cents. No half price. Doors open at 7 o'clock; commences at 8.

EXCURSION TO NIAGARA FALLS.

EXCURSION TO NIAGARA FALLS
BY THE
ARION SOCIETY,
ON
SATURDAY, July 12, next.

Tickets there and back, $11; good for 12 days. To be had of A. GOETZE, No. 19 Spruce-st.

"CINDERELLA AND HER SISTERS," And many other choice pictures, on exhibition at SCHAUS' GALLERY, NO. 749 BROADWAY. Season tickets. 25 cents. Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

MISS HELENE, FIRST FRENCH DANCER, begs leave to inform the public, that, having broken her engagement with Mr. Nixon, of Cremorne Gardens, she is ready to receive any proposition. Address Miss HELENE, Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

STEAMBOATS.

FISHING BANKS.—THE STEAMER CROTON, Capt. JAS. A. DUMONT, will leave daily, as follows (Saturdays excepted): N. R.—30th-st. at 7 A. M.; Christopher-st., 7½ A. M.; Spring-st., 7¼ A. M. E. R.—10th-st., 7:50 A. M.; Broome-st., 8 A. M.; Peck-slip, 8¼ A. M. Pier No. 4, N. R., 9 A. M. Refreshments of all kinds, fishing tackle, bait, &c., on board. FARE FOR THE TRIP, FIFTY CENTS.

FOR FISHKILL AND POUGHKEEPSIE.—The steamboat RIP VAN WINKLE, leaves every Tuesday and Friday, at 1 o'clock, P. M., from the foot of Robinson-st., landing at Cozzens, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, Low Point, Marlborough, and Milton. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie the same evening at 7 o'clock, landing at Low Point and Fishkill. Fare 50c.

FOR WHITESTONE, GREAT NECK, SANDS' POINT, GLEN COVE, MOTT'S DOCK, GLENWOOD and ROSLYN.—The elegant new steamer, JESSE HOYT, Capt. CHAS. POST, will leave New-York for the above named places, from Pier No. 24, East River, west side of Peck-slip, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:45 P. M. Fare, 25 cents.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, *via* New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY LANDS AT FORT HAMILTON.

The *Naushon* leaves Christopher-st.	at 9¼,	12¼	and	3¼.
Spring-st.	at 9½,	12½	and	3½.
Dey-st.	at 9¾,	12¾	and	3¾.
Morris-st., Pier 4	at 10,	1	and	4.

Fare 25 cents, including return ticket.

NORWICH LINE FOR BOSTON, NEW-LONDON, NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—The splendid steamers CITY OF BOSTON and CITY OF NEW-YORK leave EVERY DAY, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, N. R.

E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier daily (without exception,) landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw and Grassy Point. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at Christopher and 30th sts.

D. D. & T. SMITH STEAMBOAT LINE—For Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Haverstraw, and intermediate landings, leaving DAILY from foot of Harrison-st. at 9¼ A. M., 3½ and 4½ P. M., for freight and passengers. For further particulars inquire at the office, on Harrison-st. Pier.—June, 1862.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTHOLD, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Steamer NIAGARA, Capt. HAVENS, will leave Pier No. 32, East River, (James-slip,) Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons, at 5 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or to A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT—BY STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, daily, from Peck-slip, at 4 P. M., connecting at Hartford with railroad to Springfield and all points North, East and West.

A PROPELLER STEAMTUG FOR SALE.—Powerful, fast and ready for immediate business. Can be seen by addressing S. W. B., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
REMOVED FROM NO. 29 SPRUCE-ST., TO NO. 22 BEEKMAN-ST., NEAR NASSAU.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.

PETER C. CORTELYOU.

MACHINERY, &C.

FOR SALE.—ONE 3, ONE 12, ONE 16 AND ONE 20-horse steam engine; one 2, one 3, one 8, one 10, one 15, one 30, one 40, and one 45-horse flue boilers; 9,500 feet steam pipe, from ⅜ to 2 inch; 2,500 sugar-loaf molds.

THOMAS K. MILLS, No. 114 Wall-st.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, Boilers, Flax, Hemp, Oakum, Rope machinery, No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines constantly on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—SIX TO TEN second-hand engine lathes, six or eight feet long, at HOTCHKISS & SON'S, No. 80 Beekman-st.

THE NAMES AND LOCATION OF DEALERS, City and country, who sell P. P. CO.'S BUCK-I GOODS, will appear in the *Times* Saturday, July 19. Consumers of Provisions, see it and save your money.

NEWS FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

A Gunboat Reconnoissance of the Santee and Wackehaw Rivers.

Capture of Rebel Vessels---Troops of Negroes Claiming Protection.

Demonstrations of the Rebels Against Our Pickets.

An Interesting Celebration on the Fourth.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HILTON HEAD, Sunday, July 6, 1862.

The gunboats *Albatross*, *Western World*, *E. B. Hale* and *Henry Andrews* have been engaged for some days in making a thorough reconnoissance of the Santee and Wackenaw Rivers. The pleasant village of Georgetown, S. C., is situated on the Santee, and it was the design of this naval force to visit it and destroy the large and massive railroad bridge which spans the river at that point. The pilots found, however, that they had been mistaken in their calculations respecting the depth of the stream, and the gunboats were unable to go far beyond the mouth, consequently the enterprise was abandoned. The expedition, nevertheless, was by no means fruitless. Several small vessels, including a steaming, were captured, and also numerous flatboats laden with rice. On the appearance of our boats negroes came in troops to claim the protection of the flag, and the fact conclusively proves that the loyal slaves, on the main, are not ignorant of the improved condition of their late fellow-bondsmen of the sea islands, under the auspices of the Government. These refugees were all taken to North Island, in the Stono River, and a census of them showed that they numbered six hundred. As quickly as the means of transportation can be spared from other pressing emergencies of this Department, Major-Gen. HUNTER will send and have these negroes brought to Port Royal. Meanwhile, a couple of gunboats afford them adequate protection against an attack by the rebels.

The enemy has acted so imprudently toward our outer pickets within a day or two as to merit a castigation at our hands, which, doubtless, they will receive before long. About 2 o'clock on the morning of the 4th a company of guerrillas made a foray upon Pinckney Island, which is only separated from Hilton Head by Skull Creek, and surprised a picket of four men, belonging to the Eighth Maine Regiment, killing two, and taking the others prisoners. They escaped without injury to themselves. At Port Royal Ferry, in the afternoon, there was quite a lively time. The earthworks there from which the enemy was driven so gallantly by a naval and military force, respectively commanded by Capt. RAYMOND ROGERS, of the *Wabash*, and Brig.-Gen. STEVENS, have lately been reoccupied by the rebels in force, and the pickets on both sides have been almost within hailing distance of each other. The enemy opened fire about 1 o'clock P. M., with two guns, on the pickets stationed at the end of the causeway, driving them in. The firing attracted the attention of Lieut. TENLY, commanding a section of artillery which was stationed as a reserve two and a half miles from the ferry, and he immediately advanced. A boat-load of rebels, meanwhile, had crossed to our side of the river, and set fire to a shanty which was used as the picket station, but a well-directed shell from Lieut. TENLY's battery cleared them out, and is believed to have either killed or wounded one or two. Afterwards the enemy shelled our pickets at Seabrook, one mile and three-quarters from Port Royal Ferry, using three guns in an earthwork which has never been occupied by them until now; but they were driven from their position by one gun which we had stationed there. These demonstrations on the part of our neighbors occasion no alarm, as they can be easily put an end to as soon as our gunboats return from the more important work in which they are now engaged. Indeed, the *Paul Jones*, Commander STEADMAN, one of the finest gunboats in the navy, carrying the heaviest armament, and by her light draft and steering apparatus at each end, admirably adapted for navigating these inland waters, has already been ordered from Stono, I understand, and will probably dislodge, within a day or two, our traitorous "Southren brethren," who will forever rue their audacity in provoking the anger of such a formidable foe.

Beyond these incidents and the firing of a National salute from Fort Wells, at Hilton Head, our "Fourth" came and went without much to mark it from other days. True, all work was suspended, but holidays in this latitude are unappreciated, at least by the soldiers, because there are no methods of amusement. The negroes, however, on most of the plantations, made a gala day of it, and they were encouraged in its celebration by their superintendents, who improved the occasion to impress upon them the duties and responsibilities which belonged to their new condition as freemen in its relation to the Government.

I had the pleasure of attending one of these celebrations at St. Helena Island, in which at least *twelve hundred* well-dressed, orderly and evidently very happy negroes participated. I went upon an invitation from Brig.-Gen. SAXTON, an earnest friend of the blacks, whose whole energies are enlisted in the experiment of dealing with them in that practical way which shall subserve their best interests, and who has been wisely intrusted by the Government with their management. Leaving Beaufort at 6 o'clock in the morning, the General and his Staff crossed to Ladies' Island, where a carriage awaited them, in which they rode four miles to the plantation formerly owned by Mr. JOHN J. POPE, but now superintended by Miss WINSOR, an estimable lady, sent here from Boston, under the auspices of the Freedman's Society. The drive at this early hour, while the air was balmy as the breath of June, was delightful, taking us through many acres of thrifty cotton and fields of fast-ripening corn, all the result of the wise policy pursued toward the negroes, in this Department, by Mr. PIERCE, their late Superintendent. On this plantation there are 145 acres under cultivation, the larger number of which are devoted to cotton, and the condition of crops here, I was told, might be taken as an illustration of what they were elsewhere. There have been ninety-five people living under Miss WINSOR's charge, not more than half of whom were engaged in the fields, but her management has been judicious and kind, and marked with such tact that these few laborers have worked more willingly and heartily, and have accomplished nearly as much, as did the full force when the work was performed under compulsion.

In addition to the very hard work of providing for the wants of these people, and raising them from their former condition of helpless, almost child-like dependence upon others to a comparative state of self-reliance and self-direction—a task the difficulties of which were aggravated by its novelty and her inexperience—Miss WINSOR, with the undaunted energy of a heroine, has established a school, which she superintends in person, for the instruction in reading and writing of the children on her own and the surrounding plantations. This school is numerously attended, and the pupils give very encouraging signs of advancement. As might well have been expected this lady is looked upon by her humble charge with a feeling akin to worship, and they have responded to her efforts on their behalf with a higher appreciation than could have been expected.

After partaking, in company with a number of the Superintendents from other plantations, of this lady's hospitality, Gen. SAXTON, and the entire party, set out in carriages for the Baptist Church on St. Helena Island, which was appointed for the place of celebration. A pleasant drive of three miles took us to our destination, and on the way we passed hundreds of negroes, gaily trooping along in their holiday dresses, who greeted us with smiles and words of welcome. We arrived at the scene of festivity in time to witness the forming of the procession, and other preliminaries of the occasion. A platform was erected at a corner of the church-yard, beneath the wide-spread branches of a noble oak, and a large United States flag, borrowed for the occasion, hung opposite, directly across the road. Beneath this flag the negroes marched, marching in pairs to the music of their own voices, waving green boughs, and cheering with enthusiasm the banner of the Union. I said that the number of those assembled was at least twelve hundred, and I am sure, if anything, that this is an under-estimate. The celebration exercises were inaugurated with prayer by Rev. Mr. BRINKERHOFF, of Boston, and appropriate addresses were made by Gen. SAXTON, Mr. PHILBRICK, of Boston, and other gentlemen, to which the audience paid great attention. I have seldom had an opportunity of witnessing a more decorous and delighted assembly, and such was the feeling of all the white people who were present. The speaking was relieved by a variety of simple songs, given by the negroes with a great deal of spirit, and at the conclusion of these exercises, an ample quantity of cake and cool drinks was distributed to the delighted multitude.

In the evening an organization known as the "Wabash Minstrels," composed of some of the crew of that magnicent ship, gave a very amusing and creditable Ethiopian entertainment on board, by permission of Commodore DUPONT. Several officers of the army availed themselves of invitations to be present, but a damper was turned upon their delight while they were returning home. Most of the pleasure-seekers were caught in a drenching rain-storm, destructive of uniforms and decorations. When I landed with some of these pleasure-seekers, the long pier at Hilton Head was ankle-deep with water, and in the midst of it, exposed to the pitiless storm, were 800 or 900 crouching figures, composing the One Hundredth Pennsylvania Regiment, Col. LEASURE, just arrived from Stono, and having no quarters. Looking at the poor fellows, I could not help thinking that MONTGOMERY, or whoever was the author of these lines, or something like them:

> "Glorious is the death of those
> Who for their country die,
> And be like theirs my last repose
> When cold and stark I lie,"

must have been demented or else had never enlisted.

I regret to mention that Capt. C. E. FULLER, who has been attached to the Quartermaster's Department of the Port Royal expedition from its inception, and for some months has filled the post of Chief Quartermaster, has been put under arrest by Gen. HUNTER. The arrest, I learn, is due to the discovery by Gen. HUNTER of the fact that, in violation of orders, Capt. FULLER had made contracts with agents of GEORGE LAW for the hire of vessels for terms of ninety days, at rates exceeding the total estimated cost of the vessels hired, accepting their valuation as expressed on the face of the charter parties. Capt. FULLER is a widely-known Banker of Boston, and since his employment here he has made himself very popular with everybody. His arrest has caused a marked sensation, and his friends are confident that he will be able to establish his innocence of the charge against him. The position of Chief Quartermaster is now filled by Capt. JOHN J. ELWELL, U. S. V., of Ohio, formerly Assistant Quartermaster. Capt. ELWELL was at James Island during the fight on the 16th ultimo, and his conduct for coolness and bravery under fire, when acting as Aide-de-Camp to Gen. BENHAM, attracted general notice and admiration. In the absence of Gen. BENHAM, the conduct of Capt. ELWELL has called from Gen. WRIGHT a special letter of commendation addressed to the Major-General commanding.

The school-ship *John Adams*, with Midshipmen from the United States Naval Academy at Newport, on a cruise, arrived here on the 4th, and after the young gentlemen had paid their respects to Commodore DUPONT, the vessel sailed again on the 5th for home.

I had a glimpse at a Charleston paper of the 28th ult., containing a brief telegram from Richmond to the effect that our army had been defeated. We have learned not to credit fully what the rebels tell us, but we cannot help feeling anxious to hear news from home.

H. J. W.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Wounded Men Up the York River—The Rebel Batteries Up the James—The Return of the President, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, July 10—8 P. M.

A flag of truce was sent up York River yesterday, and returned this afternoon. At Cumberland they found 105 of our wounded soldiers, held as prisoners by the rebels. The latter readily consented to give them up. Arrangements were at once made to convey them to the landing where the steamer

JOHN PACKER says: When they had been conveyed about one mile, a rebel cavalry company came up and compelled them all to return to the hospital, and Dr. BRADLEY, of the Hygeia Hospital, was taken prisoner, but subsequently released. The wounded soldiers were all left at the Cumberland Hospital, where they found them, in the hands of the rebels.

The steamer *Canonicus* was fired into yesterday by the rebels, a few miles this side of Harrison's Landing. No damage done. Notwithstanding our gunboats are stationed at intervals of three miles along that portion of the river, yet the rebels, with about six field pieces, dodge down near the river, and fire into our transports every day. They fire and run away before the gunboats can bring their guns to bear on them.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, July 9.

President LINCOLN arrived here at 3 o'clock this afternoon, after a short visit to the army on James River. He was received with great enthusiasm, and salute after salute was fired by the several batteries where he had occasion to visit.

His visit here was short, only an hour and a half, during which he dined with Gen. BURNSIDE on board the *Alice Price*. About 4½ o'clock he took his departure. He was saluted in passing down the Roads by the British frigate *Jason*, which has been lying abreast of the fort for several days.

All is quiet in the army. Nothing is going on except throwing up earthworks and clearing away trees.

Among the prisoners at the hospital on the York River, held by the rebels, is Mrs. E. K. PARLIN. Dr. BRADLY, interceded with the rebels for the release of this lady, but to no avail, they turned a deaf ear to his entreaties.

The joy of the poor wounded soldiers at their anticipated release was very great, but when they were informed that they must return to the hospital again, and be left there as prisoners, their grief was indescribable, especially among those who were sick. The scene was heartrending.

The following is a list of their names:

DANIEL WERDELL, Assistant-Surgeon U. S. A., in charge.

THIRTY-EIGHTH NEW-YORK.

F. Hoefer, Co. C.
George Pierce, Co. K.

FORTIETH NEW-YORK.

Wm. E. Knapp, Co. H.
Serg. J. G. Hoyt, Co. E.
Abner Guild, Co. B.
Lawrence Cassidy, Co. C.
James Brinnagan, Co. D.
Simon Freemen, Co. C.
Alex Hart, (band,) Co. D.

THIRTY-SEVENTH NEW-YORK.

Pat. Riley, Co. A.
Jos. Tucker, Co. B.

FIRST NEW-YORK CAVALRY.

E. H. Parlin, Co. B.

FOURTH MAINE.

Hosea Young, Co. C.
Elijah Grindle, Co. H.
A. Grindle, Co. H.
Leonard Jones, Co. G.
B. W. Smith, Co. G.
J. J. Seymore, Co. H.
Thomas Wakeley, Co. C.
Sylvanus Hatch, Co. A.
Wm. Trowbridge, Co. G.

SECOND MICHIGAN.

H. Eggerman, Co. A.
Arnold Bartley, Co. G.
—— Barker, Co. H.
Oh. Delf, Co. H.
Jas. Hetchcort, Co. G.
Jerome Robbins, Co. I.
Wm. Grierson, Co. H.
Fred. Scully, Co. H.

THIRD MICHIGAN.

John Shane, Co. K.
Conrad Kreitzer, Co. C.
J. P. Johnston, Co. H.
Warren Johnstone, Co. F.
Wilson Jones, Co. B.
Orin Warrington, Co. D.
Adolph Cowpan, Co. H.

FIFTH MICHIGAN.

John Fallmerth, Co. K.
Thos. Edwards, Co. F.
Ira Blumberg, Co. B.
Chas. C. Radley, Co. E.
Maj. D. G. Commerce.

FIFTY-SEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA.

Lieut. Daniel Miner, Co. H.
Andrew Hazen, Co. I.
Oscar Shores, Co. H.
G. W. Douglass, Co. D.
F. O. Firman, Co. G.
J. Sager, Co. F.
H. Armstrong, Co. H.
R. C. Douglass, Co. G.
J. E. More, Co. H.
J. S. Bradley, Co. H.
Sergt. H. C. Wells, Co. G.
J. Spear, Co. K.
L. J. Bowles, Co. A.
Sergt. J. B. Hayes, Co. G.
J. B. Marron, Co. F.

SIXTY-THIRD PENNSYLVANIA.

Wm. M. Hill, Co. B.
J. M. Bair, Co. K.
Geo. W. Kernel, Co. I.
Jas. Gilbrath, Co. E.
Geo. Worden, Co. C.
Wash. Bell, Co. K.
C. J. Cooper, Co. G.
J. Gifford, Co. F.
J. B. Danslinger, Co. F.
G. Lawrence, Co. F.
E. Cousius, Co. F.
Corp. A. Rotter, Co. F.
Martin Naylor, Co. C.
R. C. Dends, Co. C.
R. E. Warden, Co. C.
John Crooks, Co. F.
Simon Shall, Co. I.
Saml. Perkins, Co. I.
Geo. Raine, Co. I.
A. Watson, Co. I.
Geo. Wolfkill, Co. G.
M. Roemer, Co. E.
J. Henderson, Co. G.
John A. Robinson, Co. G.
John Packer, Co. I.
Hugh Smith, Co. B.
Mark McGrawn, Co. K.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH PENNSYLVANIA.

J. F. Livingston, Co. D.
O. Taylor, Co. B.
Chas. Kesler, Co. A.
J. McElhroes, Co. B.
Chas. Smith, Band.
Andrew Eddinger, Co. I.

EIGHTY-SENENTH NEW-YORK.

W. H. Poillon, Co. I.
Geo. Wadden, Co. D.
Thos. Mitchell, Co. C.
H. Navel, Co. G.
Chas. H. Calver, Co. F.
R. Abrams, Co. D.
Thos. Parker, Co. A.
John McPharlane, Co. A.

EIGHTY-FIRST NEW-YORK.

Lorenzo Walker, Co. I.

NINETY-EIGHTH NEW-YORK.

Martin Kellogg, Co. I.

ELEVENTH MAINE.

E. D. Burns, Co. B.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Great Battles on the Peninsula.

AN OFFICIAL REPORT FROM GEN. LEE.

Major Wheat Killed and Gen. Elzy Wounded.

An Unsuccessful Attempt to Run the Blockade at Wilmington, N. C.

FROM RICHMOND.

GEN. LEE'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

RICHMOND, June 28.
HEADQUARTERS, June 27.

To His Excellency, President Davis:

MR. PRESIDENT: Profoundly grateful to Almighty God for the signal victory granted us, it is my pleasure and task to announce to you the success achieved by this army to-day.

The enemy was this morning driven from his strong position behind Beaver Creek Dam, pursued to that beyond Powhattan Creek, and finally, after a severe contest of five hours, entirely repulsed from the field.

Night put an end to the contest. I grieve to state our loss in officers and men is great. We sleep on the field and shall renew the contest in the morning.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
[Signed,] R. E. LEE, General.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS.

Dispatches to the Granada (Miss.) Appeal.

RICHMOND, June 27.—The great battle commenced yesterday at 2 P. M.

Gen. A. P. HILL's Division crossed the Chickahominy River at Meadow Bridge and carried the enemy's works at Mechanicsville, with comparatively small loss.

A furious fire was then opened upon Ellison's Mill, a strongly fortified Federal position just below the Mechanicsville batteries, which was shelled by our artillery until 6½ o'clock this morning. The mill was taken after an obstinate defence.

The Divisions of Stonewall JACKSON, A. P. and D. HILL, MAGRUDER and LONGSTREET, are beyond the Chickahominy River, and have driven the enemy below the York River Railroad, taking the enemy's siege guns, mounted on railway trucks, and cutting off McCLELLAN's communication with West Point.

The fighting is still going on. Great confidence is felt.

Our wounded are coming in by rail and ambulance, and our whole population are engaged in the duties imposed on them by the battle.

RICHMOND, Saturday, June 28.

The *Dispatch* this morning says the results yesterday may thus be summed up: We have driven the enemy six miles, beaten them twice in fight, captured eight or ten batteries and some thirty pieces of artillery, many stores, much clothing, many prisoners and small arms.

JACKSON, it is said, has been doing great damage to the enemy, for, being completely in their rear, he has cut off all communication with the Pamunkey, captured 500 prisoners and many stores.

The *Examiner* says the action became general in he vicinity of Coal Harbor abont 5 in the afternoon. It is estimated that seventy-five thousand Confederate troops were engaged, with equal, if not superior force of the enemy. From the best and most reliable information we can obtain, the field was undecided; the action will be renewed this morning.

The field of battle is about twelve miles from Richmond.

The *Whig* says the enemy fell back for the most part in order, and succeeded in getting off most of their artillery, as well as the greater part of their dead and wounded. To-day will probably witness a general and decisive battle.

The *Enquirer* says at 12 o'clock last night we conversed with an aid to one of our Generals, who informs us that we have driven the Yankees from all their strong positions, taken a number of prisoners, a great many cannon, &c.

McCLELLAN is now represented as being almost hemmed in, the telegraph wires have all been cut, and the railroad, doubtless, torn up before this. In answer to an inquiry if there was no way of McCLELLAN getting to his gunboats, our informant replied none under heaven that he could see, except with his balloon. In short, the fight yesterday was a glorious victory.

RICHMOND, Saturday, June 28.

No accounts have been received from the field today, except meagre reports, all indicating that the Confederats are following up their success.

About two thousand prisoners were taken last night, including Brig.-Gen. REYNOLDS, and at least one hundred commissioned officers.

It has been found necessary to largely increase our prison accommodations. Prisoners have been arriving all forenoon. It is reported that two other Yankee Generals have been captured.

RICHMOND, Saturday, June 28.

The whole number of prisoners taken is about 3,600, including Gens. REYNOLDS, SAUNDERS and RANKIN, and a large number of field officers.

The constant arrival of prisoners produced a lively excitement about the streets. All reports from the field confirm the thorough discomfiture of the Yankee army, and many expect that McCLELLAN will capitulate. Several batteries have been taken to-day. We have lost no general officers, but Gen. ELZY has been wounded, it is feared mortally. The gallant Major WHEAT, of the Louisiana Tigers, was killed.

RICHMOND, June 28.—The battle was continued today, with a brilliant Confederate success.

The enemy is said to be completely routed.

Seven thousand prisoners have been taken, including many officers, and Generals RANKIN and REYNOLDS.

RICHMOND, June 29.—Only a few brigades of the attacking column of the Confederate army were engaged yesterday.

MAGRUDER's and HUGER's divisions were still held in reserve on the west side of the Chichahominy, where it is understood McCLELLAN was yesterday amassing a large body of troops.

A renewal of the battle was expected this morning.

Two regiments of MAGRUDER's Division—the Seventh and Eighth Georgia—suffered severely yesterday in attempting to take a battery near Seven Pines, defended by at least two brigades of Yankees. Col. LAMAR, of the Eighth, was wounded and taken prisoner, and Lieut.-Col. WHITE, of the Seventh, was wounded in the neck. The casualties of the two regiments are about 200.

There seems to be no doubt of the fact that McCLELLAN's communication with his source of supplies is effectually cut off.

The remnant of McCLELLAN's army is now on this side of the Chickahominy. The bridges were destroyed to prevent pursuit from the Confederates on the north side.

It is reported here that McCLELLAN is retreating toward the James River, where his troops may embark in transports under the protection of his gunboats.

The latest report from the lines give this information, and state that our army is pursuing the enemy, and hope to capture many of them before night.

RICHMOND, Sunday, June 29.

The latest report from the lines represent that there has been fighting to-day up to 11 o'clock. Our army was then in line of battle, and it was expected would soon advance upon the enemy.

The anxiety to hear from the battle-field is intense, though everybody is confident of a decisive victory.

Citizens are rightly excluded from the lines, and reliable information of the progress of events is difficult to obtain.

ADDITIONAL ACCOUNTS.

From the Richmond Examiner, July 4.

It will be recollected that it was stated, with great precision of detail, that on Saturday evening last, we had brought the enemy to bay on the south side of the Chickahominy, and that it only remained to finish him in a single battle. Such in fact appears to have been the situation then. The next morning, however, it was perceived that our supposed resources of generalship had given us too much confidence; that the enemy had managed to extricate himself from the critical position, and having massed his forces, had succeeded under the cover of the night, in opening a way to the James River.

Since this untoward event, the operations of our army on the Richmond side of the Chickahominy have been to follow the fugitive enemy through a country where he has had admirable opportunities of concealment, and through the swamps and forests of which he has retreated with judgment, a dexterity, and a spirit of fortitude, which, however unavailing that may be save his entire command, must challenge our admiration for his generalship.

The glory and fruits of our victory may have been seriously diminished by the grave mishap or fault by which the enemy was permitted to leave his camp on the south side of the Chickahominy, in an open country, and to plunge into the dense cover of wood and swamp, where the best portion of four or five days has been consumed in hunting him and finding out his new position, only in time to attack him under the uncertainty and disadvantage of the darkness of night. But in spite of delays and embarrassments which have already occurred in bringing the enemy to a decisive action, the successes of the week's engagements, as far as now known to us, are not to be lightly esteemed. We would not deprecate results already accomplished, because of errors which, if they had not occurred, would have made our victory more glorious and more complete. The siege of Richmond has been raised—an army of one hundred and twenty thousand men have been pushed from their strongholds and fortifications, and put to flight; we have enjoyed the *éclat* of an almost daily succession of victories, some of which have been achieved in circumstances in which the valor of our troops have alone redeemed us from the faults of military science; we have gathered an immense spoil, in which we are reported to have taken at least ten thousand prisoners, and from seventy to eighty pieces of artillery; and we have demoralized and dispersed, if we have not succeeded in annihilating, an army which had every resource that could be summoned to its assistance, every possible addition of numbers within the reach of the Yankee Government, and every material condition of success to insure for it the result of the contest which it now abandons in dismay."

The different postures of the dead always strike a spectator as he passes over the battle-field. One laid on his back, with his arms stretched upward at length; another with his head plunged into a pool of mud and water, having evidently died slaking his thirst; a third laid partly on the bank and partly in the water of a creek having been shot in crossing, and died clutching the twigs and bushes of the opposite bank. One, shot through the head, had made himself a bed of leaves and laid down, drawing his blanket and overcoat about him. His uniform and face betokened an officer of some rank. All the above were of the Yankee slain.

During Tuesday night those engaged in carrying the Confederate wounded off the field could not use their lanterns, as every flicker from them was sure to draw the fire of the Yankees.

* * *

Nothing was to be found on this portion of the field but killed and wounded Yankees, and their guns and knapsacks. A mute, and to Virginians, a most interesting story was told by these knapsacks. Upward of three hundred of them belonged to the famous New-York Seventh Regiment, who were once so feasted and fondled in this city. If a remnant of them return to the Empire City, they may say with truth that on Virginia soil they were appropriately welcomed on the occasion of both their visits as friends and as foes.

The future historian of this war, if he does justice to any feature of its progress, will present the saddest picture in all his narrative when he tells how our wounded soldiers are treated. He will be compelled to give credit to the philanthropic attentions of those of our citizens who have devoted their whole time and energies to searching them out on the battle-field and tenderly handling and conveying them to the city; and also to those who have freely opened their houses and filled them with the poor sufferers. But, alas! what shall he say for those who are in authority, whose business it was to have made preparations for several thousand wounded, (for the most short-sighted knew that they would be numbered by thousands,) when he tells that so incomplete were the arrangements that the houses prepared for hospitals were not capable of accommodating one-fourth of those requiring attention; that others had to be opened after the sufferers had been brought to the doors of those houses already crowded; and, worst of all, that scores of wagons filled with men who have suffered in defence of the Capital of the Confederacy, have been driven about from one place to another, sometimes for two or three hours, vainly endeavoring to find room in which to bestow their loads. Nor is there any excuse for this. Not even that which is so often offered for the short-comings of those who control many of our Government Departments—*ignoranc*.

Last night we could hear, from the room in which we were writing, the drunken shouts of rowdies proceeding from a negro-serenading in a theatre on Franklin-street. A little further from these indecent and grating sounds, might be heard the groans of the dying. Why might not this building, a resort of libertines, the sounds from which mocked last night the solemn and appaling scene of death, have been made a hospital for the wounded? Why, too, while gamblers and libertines have been permitted to reserve their hells of amusement, have dandy preachers, (the sniffling "*bon nussies*" who preach charity and the godly virtues,) been permitted to imitate the selfishness of these creatures, and to deny their velvet-cushioned churches to the use of the Government as hospitals for our wounded and dying soldiers?

From a reliable source we are assured that Gen. SUMNER is wounded, and a prisoner in Gen. JACKSON's camp. His condition, it is said, will not allow of his being brought to this city.

THE CAPTURED PRISONERS.

The number of prisoners received at the prisons, according to the returns made yesterday morning from all the prisons, was 4,281. About 300 more were received yesterday. They represent Maine and Michigan regiments. Among them were sappers and miners. Some of the prisoners were almost unable to drag themselves along to their quarters, and seemed glad when the doors closed upon them. About one hundred officers are among the prisoners. More prisoners remain to be brought in.

NEW-YORK MERCHANTS IN TOWN.

Yesterday morning, some half dozen men, who came into Richmond, (supposing it to be in possession of McCLELLAN,) for the purpose of setting themselves up in the business of sutlers, were arrested and paroled by Provost-Marshal GRISWOLD until 10 o'clock A. M. Some important facts, in the meantime, being alleged against them, an order for their rearrest and lodgment in Castle Goodwin was issued, but up to a late hour last night the merchants had not been caught.

THE CENTRAL ROAD OPENED AGAIN.

By a notice posted up in the hotels yesterday, the public that go in and out are informed that trains for Charlottesville, Staunton and other points, are again running from Richmond on the Central road. An accommodation train runs to Ashland daily. Only hand baggage will be received from passengers on the through trains. The opening of the road will prove a great convenience to the public, as well as facilitate the reception of provisions in the market.

BATTLE-FIELD MEMENTOES.

The ordinary numbers and varities of relics and mementoes taken from the battle fields and Yankee camps in front of Richmond are appearing in the city, the holders exhibiting them with great gusto. Some of them have been to *souvenir* hunters at fabulous prices—a broken set of cards, illustrated with the portraits of Yankee Generals, bringing as high as ten dollars. Cabinets of "curiosities of the war" will be the rage for generations to come.

BRINGING IN SUPPLIES.

The friends of the wounded coming into the city to administer to their wants have, in most instances, shown the laudable forethought to provide and bring with them good quantities of country produce—butter, eggs, meats, vegetables, &c., to supply their wants in the hospitals and elsewhere. This is an excellent method of getting seasonable supplies for the wounded, and should be adopted by all coming into the city.

YANKEES AT LARGE.

It was intimated yesterday that Yankee stragglers from McCLELLAN's army are straying within our lines, and may now be in the city in the guise of Confederate soldiers. Two were captured yesterday near the suburbs.

MISCELLANEOUS SOUTHERN NEWS.

A BRITISH VESSEL RUNNING THE BLOCKADE.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Friday, June 27.

The British steamer *Modern Greece*, loaded with arms and munitions of war, run aground three-quarters of a mile east of Fort Fisher, close in, this morning. The blockaders fired at her with the view of her destruction. When the fort opened on the blockaders they hauled off. She has one thousand tons of powder on board.

Fort Fisher succeeded in striking so as to wet the powder and prevent her from being blown up by the enemy's shells. It is believed a large portion of her cargo will be saved. Assistance has been sent. Passengers and crew safe—saved all their private property.

CONFEDERATE DASH ON IUKA.

We find the following dispatch in the Mobile *News* of the 26th ult.:

NEAR TUPELO, Monday, June 23, 1862.

I wrote you on yesterday of a brilliant dash made by our cavalry into the lines of the enemy. Further information confirms what I before wrote you, and shows that affair to have been one of the most brilliant of the war.

Capt. RODDY, with some 25 mounted men, passed the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, near Iuka, and destroyed 3,000 bales of cotton which the Yankees had collected between the railroad and the Tennessee River, to be shipped North. They came back to the railroad and captured a mail train, which they destroyed, frightening a heavy force of Yankees almost to death, and retiring before the enemy could discover the force.

A prisoner taken says the impression in camp was that BEAUREGARD and his whole army were upon them.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, June 28.

The British steamer *Racer*, instead of lying outside of the bar as usual when she comes here, this evening entered the harbor, and now lies anchored off the wharves.

It is reported that a French war steamer was expected.

The community is much mystified at this unusal event.

Launching of a New Gunboat.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 10.

The gunboat *Mono-gahela* was launched this afternoon from the Navy-yard.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE CITY OF NEW-YORK OFF CAPE RACE.

Another Declaration by Lord Palmerston Against Intervention.

Cotton Still Tending Upward—Breadstuffs Firm—Provisions Dull—Consols 91 3-4 a 91 7-8.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Thursday, July 10.

The steamship *City of New-York*, from Liverpool 2d, *via* Queenstown 3d inst., was boarded off Cape Race, at 10 A. M., to-day.

The news is two days later, but the political intelligence is unimportant.

The steamship *City of Washington*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 2d.

The crops of England and France are reported most favorable. The French manufacturing accounts also show more animation.

The latest rumors assert that Gen. GOYON will not be recalled from Rome.

The Paris Bourse was flat at 69f. 90c.

The Italian Ministry had ordered an increase in iron-plated ships.

The question of brigandage and the removal of the Ex-King of Naples from Rome, was debated by the Italian Chambers RATZZI said the accounts of the brigandage were exaggerated. No additional force was necessary.

The Italian Government persisted in pointing out that the presence of FRANCIS II. at Rome is a source of disorders. He believed NAPOLEON also shares the conviction, and perceives the necessity for providing against its continuance; but difficulties cannot all be vanquished at a single blow.

A high military commission was about to assemble in Prussia to consider the possibility of reducing the Military Budget. Important changes in the tariff will be reported and proposed to the New Chamber.

The Spanish Government had again reiterated its firm determination and prejudice to the independence of Mexico.

The Danish Reprood had voted an extraordinary credit of 1,000,000 rigslader for iron plated vessels.

Lord PALMERSTON, in the British Parliament, reiterated his declaration against the feasibility of mediation at present. He contends that what is wanted in order that the war may come to an end, is that each party be brought to apprehend its real interest. When once that is seen, nothing will prevent the conclusion of peace; but every word spoken in high places, tending to foreign intervention, delays this consummation.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says dissatisfaction at the Mexican policy is openly expressed, and letters from Mexico convey the same feeling. LORENCES' official report of the Guadalupe affairs, admits his defeat, owing to illusions and false information. He is in good order.

The Bourse was quiet at 68.35.

The Continental news is unimportant.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, July ..

COTTON—The sales to-day were 20,000 bales, the market closing buoyant, and with an upward tendency in prices, but quotations unchanged. Speculators and exporters took 12,000 bales.

FLOUR and WHEAT are quiet and unchanged, but firm.

CORN dull, and 3d.@6d. lower.

PROVISIONS dull and nominal.

LONDON, Thursday, July 3.

CONSOLS close at 91¾@91⅞ for Money.

Illinois Central Shares, 48½ discount; Eries, 29½.

Enthusiastic War Meeting in Hartford.

HARTFORD, Thursday, July 10.

The largest and most enthusiastic outpouring of the people ever seen in Hartford was witnessed to-night in response to a call to meet to devise ways and means to meet the call for troops. Three thousand people met in Allyn Hall, and when that place was literally packed, the people gathered in the street until they numbered many thousands. Mayor HAMERSLEY presided. Some stirring speeches were made in the hall by Mr. HAMERSLEY, Senator DIXON, Gov. BUCKINGHAM, Hon. DANIEL P. TYLER, Hon. CHARLES CHAPMAN, and Rev. H. G. BATTERSON.

Resolutions with the true ring were passed, and a committee appointed to promote enlistments. In response to an appeal to the audience to enlist, and to the question, "Will you go?" nearly the whole audience responded, "We will go." The wildest enthusiasm was manifested at the out-door meeting, which was addressed by Postmaster E. S. CLEVELAND, Hon. ALVIN P. HYDE, H. CLAY TRUMBULL, H. C. ROBINSON, EDWARD GOODMAN, WM. H. GREEN, Gov. BRECKINGHAM, Senator DIXON, Hon. CHARLES CHAPMAN, and Hon. D. P. TYLER. With the spirit manifested to-night, Hartford could raise a regiment in ten days. The most ultra Democrats, as well as all other shades of politicians, took an active part in the meeting, and responded as one man to the call of the Government. Nothing like it has ever before been witnessed in Hartford. The people are aroused, and will nobly respond to the President's call. Senator DIXON has done nobly in arousing the people. He will return to Washington with the message that the people of Connecticut are ready to respond to any call which the Government may make upon them.

The Connecticut Legislature voted, to-day, to pay each volunteer a bonus of $50, in addition to a former bonus of $30, making a State bounty of $80.

A Party of Union Cavalry Cut to Pieces.

NASHVILLE, Thursday, July 10.

Four companies of the Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry were surprised and cut to pieces, at daybreak this morning, on the State line, by STEARN's Cavalry, 1,500 strong.

Col. WILLIAMS and Majs. JORDANS and BROWN are reported among the killed. The wounded men were assassinated.

STEARNS is reported *en route* to Bowling Green, with the intention of destroying the bridges. Some of the railroad track has been torn up.

Later accounts state that it is not certain that Col. WILLIAMS was among the killed.

RETURNING TO THE ARMY.—Capt. G. LEFORT, Fourth Regiment, SICKLES' Brigade, having recovered from a severe attack of fever, returns to join his regiment with quite a number of recruits, on the steamer *S. R. Spaulding*, which sails to-day direct for the James River.

A TRIAL TRIP.—The new steamship *Creole*, of Messrs. LUDLAM & HEINEKEN's line of Havana packets, will proceed on a trial trip on Saturday next, from the foot of Thirteenth-street, North River. She will be the mate to the *Roanoke*.

[Advertisement.]

SUMMER CLOTHING,
At EVANS', 66 and 68 Fulton-street,
30 per cent. below Broadway prices.

[Advertisement.]

BARNUM'S ATTRACTIONS have been multiplied *ad infinitum*. In addition to Commodore NUTT, the Connecticut Giantess, the American Lambert, Aquaria, &c., &c., Holman's National Opera Troupe give their superb performances afternoon and evening.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

JULY 10—*In steamship Kangaroo, from Queenstown and Liverpool*—T. P. Grinnell and lady, L. V. De Witt, R. Swain, W. Andin, wife and 2 children, S. Davis, wife and 2 children, J. R. Boyd, F. Jones, Col. C. Feris, John Wilkinson and wife, James Tott, R. Foster, Miss Blythe, Delmond Grace, W. O'Brien, T. Hunter, J. Windsor, F. Rauh, D. Straus, C. W. Bodeman, W. Fielding, C. Richie, J. Richie, E. Hartmann, C. Chindenico, J. Chindenico, C. A. French, Mr. Audrie, J. Andrie, Mrs. Bailey, J. Joachimson, C. Jeffrey, Mr. Voorhees, L. C. Bennett, Mr. Chapin, Wm. Duncan, J. C. Creech, Capt. H. B. Hassard, Mrs Gould, Miss Jane Cunningham, Mrs. J. Mapes, and 319 in the steerage.

In U. S. steam transport Potomac, from Port Royal—Lieut. A. G. Evans, 3d Rhode Island; B. Cox, 48th New-York; H. Starr, of do., and Charles Aliger, of do.

In bark Daniel Webster, from New-Orleans—L. D. Mayenno, K. Ferguson, H. S. Seward, J. Durand.

In brig Samoset, from Monaco—L. Freeman, F. Freeman.

[illegible]
Sun rises.... [illegible]
[illegible]
Sandy Hook.. 7 16 | [illegible] | Hell Gate.... [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, July 10

Cleared.

Steamer N. Jenkins, Jenkins, Philadelphia, N. L. Barlow.

Ships W. H. Wheaton, Jones, New-Orleans, [illegible]; Wm. Chamberlain, Jennings, Cadiz, [illegible]; Invincible, Hepburn, Liverpool, Spofford, [illegible]; Richard Alsop, Watlington, Liverpool, [illegible]; Resolute, Freeman, Liverpool, Williams & Guion.

Barks Lebanon, Giles, Bristol, Eng., J. W. Elwell & Co.; Tivola, Brown, Ponce, P. R., Sturgis & Co.

Brigs Mary Lowell, Johnson, Philadelphia, master; Jennette, (Brem.,) Geerdes, Jersey, Eng., Baetzer & De Vertes; Elisabeth, (Hol.,) Nippereus, Falmouth, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Henry M. Hine, (Br.,) Dart, St. Jago, Cuba, H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Schooners Robert Borden, Borden, Philadelphia, L. Kenny; Sarah Minge, Weaver, Washington, D. C., Van Brunt & Slaght; T. C. Lyman, Stannard, New-Haven, H. L. Rackett; Mary & Susan, (Br.,) Hall, Harbor Island, R. J. Godwin; M. S. Hathaway, Hathaway, Boston, master; Exemplar, (Br.,) Davidson, Windsor, N. S., A. Smithers; Ocean Wave, (Br.,) Lockhart, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolff; Frank Pierce, Smith, Stamford; John, (Br.,) Morris, St. John, N. F., Tynes & Smith.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Potomac, Brown, Port Royal July 6, to D. D. Tompkins. The Ericsson arrived hence on the 6th.

U. S. Surveying steamer Bibb, G. O. Bonteli, Lieut. commanding, Fortress Monroe 41 hours.

Steamship Kangaroo, (Br.,) Jeffrey, Liverpool June 25, and Queenstown 26th, at 9:30 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. June 26, saw steamship City of New-York, hence, bound up; 27th, saw steamship Persia, hence, bound up. July 5, lat. 45 30, lon. 54 42, spoke Br. bark A. C. Winthrope.

Steamer Petrel, Young, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Trader, Eaton, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Marina, Crosby, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Josephine Thomson, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Somersetshire, (new,) Gillespie, Boston 5 ds., in ballast to E. S. Snow.

Ship Sebastopol, (of Bath,) Auld, Sagua 10 ds., with sugar to Nesmith & Sons.

Ship Horizon, (of Boston,) Reed, Boston 5 ds., in ballast to master.

Bark Daniel Webster, (of Boston,) Ryder, New-Orleans June 20, with sugar to master.

Bark E. Foster, (of Millbridge,) Wallace, Sagua 11 ds., with sugar, &c., to Simpson & Clapp.

Brig J. Titus, (of St. John, N. B.,) Fry, Arecibo, P. R., June 25, with sugar, &c., to J. F. Whitney & Co. Sld. in co. with brig Convoy, for London. The Br. brig Clara Louisa, for Cork, sld. 21st.

Brig Fanny, (Br., of Limerick,) Russell, Limerick 42 ds., in ballast to Mark Mandelick & Co. Had strong W. winds most of the passage.

Brig Tiger, (Br., of St. Johns, N. F.,) Lynch, Cadiz 50 ds., with wine, &c., to order.

Brig Samoset, (of New-Bedford,) Briggs, Monaco 45 ds., passed Gibraltar June 9, with lemons to John R. Dow.

Brig Dazzle, (of Bangor,) Smith, Matanzas 10 ds., with sugar to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Josephine B. Small, Small, Ponce, P. R., 11 ds., in ballast to H. Underwood.

Schr. Helena, (Br.,) Roberts, Matanzas 12 ds., in ballast to C. H. Trumbull.

Schr. Franklin, Allen, Calais 8 ds., with laths to John Byynton & Son.

Schr. Eben Herbert, Clark, Calais 8 ds., with laths to John Boynton & Son.

Schr. Franklin, McFadden, Lubec, with laths, &c., to J. C. Dayton & Co.

Schr. Angelia, (of Newburyport,) Lee, San Salvador 8 ds., with fruit to Jos. Eneas. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. M. F. Webb, Buckingham, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Schr. Julia A. Rich, Moore, Ellsworth 9 ds., with lumber to C. & E. J. Peters.

Schr. Wolcott, Parker, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to J. C. Dayton & Co.

Schr. Highlander, Sturges, Albany, with staves for Boston.

Schr. H S, Barnes, Raymond, Gloucester 3 ds., fish.

SAILED—U. S. steamer Connecticut.

WIND—Sunset, W.

Below.

Ship Compromise, Caulkins, Liverpool May 27, to Zerega & Co.

Brig Pierius, Dalzinovich, Antwerp May 26, and Flushing the 30th.

A Hamburg bark, from Havana; also one ship.

Miscellaneous.

The Br. brig Allendale is ashore in Hell-Gate.

The U. S. steam transport Arago, at Pier No. 37, North River, is now loading subsistence stores for Hilton Head, S. C. She will also take out a large number of soldiers, who have been on furlough, and recovered from sickness. She will sail to-morrow morning, (11th,) at an early hour.

Spoken, &c.

C. P. Horton—bark, from Portland for Matanzas, July 6, 180 miles East of Sandy Hook.

Delaware—brig, of and for Pictou, July 7, lat. 40 30, lon. 68 30.

Earle—bark, from New-Bedford for the Arctic Ocean, 2 ds. out, July 8, at 11 P. M.

Tigress—ship, hence for Havre, July 2, lat. 40 38, lon. 62 46.

Foreign Ports.

At Arecelbo, P. R., June 25, Br. brig Esquimaux, Chisholm, from Mayaguez, for New-York about the 28th; J. C. Woodruff, Robinson, for Philadelphia, do.; Conder, unc.; schr. Eliza, (Br.,) for New-York.

[PER CITY OF NEW-YORK.]

Arrived from New-York—Favorite, at Christiana; Rose Hall, at Deal; Ocean Pearl, at Belfast; Thuleenigket Fana, Lady Head, Ellen and Dolphin, at Queenstown; American Union and Alexander Marshall, at Liverpool; 5th, Adelaide, Havre; 3d, Sir Robert Peel, at Cuxhaven; Warrior, Dundalk, at Queenstown; Edmunds and Walgen, at Liverpool; 7th, Kate Brigham and Peter, at Deal.

Arrived from Philadelphia—Paulina and Cornelia, at Queenstown.

Arrived from Baltimore—John Clarke, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Eastport—Scotland, at Glasgow.

Arrived from Charleston—Sophia, at Liverpool.

Sailed for New-York—5th, Cultivator, from Liverpool.

Sailed for Baltimore—7th, Ferdinand, from Liverpool.

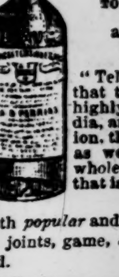
MEM.—Sparkling Wave, from Shields for New-York, went ashore on Goodwin Sands.

Globe, from Jersey for Boston, foundered near the former port. Crew saved.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PRONOUNCED
BY
CONNOISSEURS
To be the
"ONLY GOOD SAUCE,"
And applicable to
EVERY VARIETY
of
DISH.



EXTRACT
of a Letter from
A MEDICAL GENTLEMAN
at Madras,
TO HIS BROTHER
at Worcester.
MAY, 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their SAUCE is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable, as well as the most wholesome SAUCE that is made."

The above Sauce is both *popular* and *economical*. In soup, gravy, or with fish, joints, game, &c., a *delightful* flavor and *zest* is imparted.

For sale by Grocers and Fruiterers generally.

JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, New-York,
Agents for Messrs. LEA & PERRINS.

Beware of counterfeits.

WARD'S
PERFECT FITTING
SHIRTS.

READY-MADE OR TO MEASURE.
SIX FOR TEN DOLLARS,
OR SINGLY $1 70 EACH.
MADE OF NEW-YORK MILLS MUSLIN,
With fine Linen Bosoms, and warranted as good a Shirt as sold in the retail stores at $2 50 each.
ALSO, THE VERY BEST SHIRTS THAT CAN BE MADE AT $26 PER DOZEN.
Very Strong Shirts, my own make
SIX FOR SEVEN DOLLARS,
OR SINGLY $1 20 EACH.

LINEN SHIRTS,
TO MEASURE, $30 PER DOZEN.
SELF MEASUREMENT FOR SHIRTS.

Printed directions sent free everywhere, and so easy to understand that any one can take their own measure for shirts. I warrant a good fit. The cash to be paid to the Express Company on receipt of goods.

GENTLEMEN'S
FURNISHING GOODS,

Of fine quality, bought for cash, of the best European Manufacturers, and absolutely sold at retail in New-York at a profit of only TEN PER CENT.

COLLARS, best four-ply, $1 50 per dozen.
NECK TIES, at 25c., 30c., 35c., 40c. and 50c.
HALF-HOSE, $1 50 to $2 88 per dozen.
GAUZE COTTON UNDER SHIRTS, 60c., to $1.
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, warranted all linen, at $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 25, $2 50, $2 75 and $3 per dozen.
GLOVES—ALEXANDRE'S BEST KIDS, $1 10.
FRENCH SUSPENDERS, 50 cents; usual price, $1.

S. W. H. WARD, FROM LONDON,
NO. 387 BROADWAY,
Between White and Walker sts.

A. P. A.—THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF John Knox Lodge No. 36 A. P. A., will meet at 10 o'clock THIS MORNING, at their Rooms, Hitzelberger's Hall, 8th-av., to proceed to Jamaica, L. I., to attend the funeral of our late Brother JOHN ROBINSON.

By order of JAMES CUMMING, W. M.
JOHN LAIRD, Recording Secretary.